The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1873. NUMBER 191.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Goodyear Rubber Co.,
FORMERLY
Rubber Clothing Company,
HAVE REMOVED TO
105 & 107 Madison-st.

Excepting our New York House, we have the Largest Stock of RUBBER GOODS of any house in the United States.
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
GEO. CLAPP, Agent.
F. M. SHEPARD, President. J. A. MINOTT, Sec'y.
361 & 363 Broadway........New York.
Madison-st........Chicago.
400 North Fourth-st........St. Louis.
607 Market-st........San Francisco, Cal.

REMOVAL.
J. P. DALTON
WILL REMOVE TO
80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.
About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC R. HITT and WILLIS M. HITT have removed their Real Estate Office from 462 Wabash-av. to Room 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., where they will continue the Real Estate business under the name of ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John F. Rathbone & Co., is dissolved by limitation.
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
LEWIS RATHBONE,
GRANGE SARD, Jr.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Rathbone, Sard & Co.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, Albany, N. Y.
GRANGE SARD, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT S. OLIVER, Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD BOWDITCH, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
(FOUNDRIES, ALBANY, N. Y.),
OFFICES AND SALESROOMS.
CHICAGO........38 & 40 Lake-st.
DETROIT........23 Monroe-av.
ALBANY........9 & 11 Green-st.

DISSOLUTION.
CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1873.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO., and consisting of Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, John Reid, and Geo. A. Poole, is hereby and this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, and Geo. A. Poole.
The undersigned will continue business under firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO.
WM. H. RAND,
ANDREW McNALLY,
HENRY M. KIDDER,
GEO. A. POOLE.

MASS MEETING.

MASS MEETING!
All parties interested in the holding of an Industrial Exposition this Fall are requested to attend a Mass Meeting, to be held at Rice & Jackson's Hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts., at 8 o'clock, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, the 26th inst.
Manufacturers, Merchants (Wholesale and Retail), Hotel Proprietors, in fact every citizen, is interested in this movement. All parties should come prepared to take practical and prompt action in a movement which will give a fresh impetus and vitality to the Commercial Interests of our city.
Signed by the Committee,
R. T. CRANE,
President of the Northwestern Manufacturing Co.
T. G. WELCH,
Firm of Kerr, Davidson & Welch.
DAVID BRADLEY,
Firm of Furst & Bradley.
J. G. BERRIMAN,
No. 40 South Canal-st.
JAMES NOWLAN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS,
An investment of $12,000, fair terms, paying $2,000 rent.
Two marble-fronts, Wabash-av., each $4,000 below value, near Eighteenth-st.; easy terms.
A fine store, $20,000 below value; easy terms.
WEST DIVISION—Several fine residences, much below value; easy terms.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
Real Estate Agent,
81 & 83 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

WANTED, TO BORROW
$20,000
For one year, at 10 per cent interest. Satisfactory security given. Address S. E. MOORE, L. B. 552, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tin Cash & Office Boxes
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

HOTEL OWNERS!
I want a building of from 40 to 80 rooms, on South Side, for a first-class boarding hotel. The furniture and experience now ready for the right party. For reference, etc., inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, 491 Wabash-av.

OFFICE DESKS,
Chairs, and Library Furniture. Large Stock and Low Prices, at BOSTWICK'S, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

Full White Metal Show Cases
AT BARCLAY'S,
No. 141 State-st., at $4.00 per foot. Black Walnut, $5.00 per foot.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,
Mined by Kirkland & Co., Vendors Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PIANOS
AT
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 SIXTEENTH-ST., near Wabash-av.

April 1st, A. REED & SONS will move to their New Building, corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts. (extension), and, in order to save trouble and expense of removal of the large stock of Pianos now on hand, will sell them at the cheapest prices ever offered in Chicago.
We promise to show any one visiting our Warerooms DOUBLE the number of Pianos from which to make a selection that can be found in any other establishment in the Northwest, consisting of

Concert Grands, Square Pianos,
Parlor Grands, Upright Pianos,
Square Grands, Upright Grands,

OF EVERY STYLE, FINISH, AND QUALITY.
We call special attention to a few very fine first-class Pianos that have had the outside cases injured in transportation—the inside action and work remaining in perfect order.
These will be sold far below the usual prices, and will prove very great bargains to the purchasers.
We also call attention to a number of second-hand Pianos—some of which we have taken in exchange, others that have been rented out from 3 to 12 months—the entire lot to be sold at the very lowest prices.
In a word, we intend to offer the greatest inducements to Piano-buyers that Chicago has ever seen.
Every Piano warranted five years, and if, after a fair trial, it does not give satisfaction, the purchase-money will be refunded.

500!
PIANOS & ORGANS.
We would call the attention of any one desiring to purchase an ORGAN, to the fact that the
SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.,
Are about changing the style of their Cases, and that the present style of Cases will be
Sold at Cost for the Next Thirty Days!
Also a large assortment of
PIANOS at Reduced Prices.
Address or call at W. W. KIMBALL'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

ART GALLERY.

$3 FOR QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, GO TO **BRAND'S,** Whose work is kept up to the VERY HIGHEST STANDARD of Photographic excellence. $3 PER DOZEN. Studio, 596 Wabash-av. $3

$3 **COPYING.** TAKE YOUR Old Pictures of Deceased Friends To BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied and enlarged. BRAND'S ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av. $3

GENERAL NOTICES.

Wanted to Rent.
A first-class double or wide store, say 40x80 feet or larger, with or without basement and second floor; or would rent an entire building, now built, if suitable, or to be built to suit the business. Must be centrally located on the South Side, not far from the new Post Office, and on long lease. Business not objectionable, large, and standard, and has been established in this city for 22 years. Party entirely responsible. Address MANUFACTURER, 13 North Jefferson-st.

NOTICE.
Mr. C. J. LANE being no longer in our employ, we hereby revoke all authority we have given him to collect money for us.
FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
FUNERAL NOTICE.—All members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st., Thursday, Feb. 27, at 9½ o'clock a. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Mitchell. Cars to Rosehill.
By order of B. T. SMITH, W. M.

Masonic.
Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, for work on Third Degree. All members requested to attend. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
B. T. SMITH, W. M.
H. O. COLLINS, Sec.

Masonic.
Regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 p. m., in Oriental Hall.
R. G. BOWZER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
66 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Resolutions for the Expulsion of Brooks and Ames.

Butler Wants the Whole Thing Referred to the District Court.

Judge Poland Opens the Ball Against the Judiciary Committee.

Farnsworth Defends the Accused ---Merrick Urges Their Condemnation.

Oakes Ames' Defense Read by the Clerk of the House.

The Old Man Deeply Affected at the Allusions to His Past Greatness.

The President's Message on the Louisiana Muddle.

What He Will Do, Should Congress Do Not.

Pomeroy's Statement "On His Honor as a Senator."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SCENE OF THE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was by odds the largest number of people collected inside the walls of the House of Representatives to-day that has been seen during the past ten years, and a better dressed and more intelligent or a better behaved crowd was never collected together. The larger portion was made up of ladies, who filled and overran the galleries devoted to them, until there was no part of the galleries where the ribbons and feathers of fashion were not to be seen. Even the galleries for colored loafers showed a sprinkling of handsome women. There was scarcely any of the colored element present to-day. Not only were the galleries packed to that point of fullness where the constant and relentless pressure becomes painful, but the corridors outside were so full that it was almost impossible to make a thoroughfare through them. The Capitol was alive with hundreds of people who could not gain admission. To accommodate the vast throng, the House, by unanimous consent, threw open its doors, and in ten minutes the floor was filled; the cloak-rooms were occupied, and the ladies pressed down and down, until they filled half the seats belonging to members. The reporters' gallery was also appropriated to their use, and the use of half a hundred persons in the various walks of life, but certainly not as reporters. There were hotel-keepers, tailors, bar-tenders, lobby agents, and every other sort of people who secured an entrance, nobody knows how, and they were not slow to appropriate the seats of the regular reporters. The day was pleasant, and the ladies, especially those on the floor, wore bright colors in their hats, and the scene as viewed from the galleries resembled the auditorium of an immense theatre.

BUSINESS COMMENCES.

The first move of the "whitewashers" was the prayer of the Chaplain, who hoped all transgressions would be forgiven. The reading of a long journal followed, while the crowd busied themselves in picking out the prominent characters on the floor. Just as Mr. Poland was about to take the floor, a drunken member from Pennsylvania came reeling down one of the aisles, and attempted to catch the Speaker's eye. In a maudlin voice he cried "Mr. Speaker!" two or three times, although Cox, Kerr, and others tried to induce him to take his seat. Finally the Speaker asked him to state for what purpose he arose, and in a half-intelligible tone he stuttered out something to the effect that he wanted the floor cleared. He seemed to be ignorant of the fact that the House had agreed to a motion to give the ladies the privilege of the floor during the discussion. He is the same member who sat in his seat for some time yesterday in his shirt-sleeves, and with a plaid shawl tied round his loins. He has been a nuisance in the House for three or four years, but happily is not re-elected to the next Congress.

The first move of Butler was to postpone the Credit Mobilier subject, and go to work on the Appropriation bill, but he was not successful, and a good deal of confusion followed. Poland then came down a few paces, and presented himself to the gaze of the multitude, shining in brass buttons, velvet collar, and ruffled shirt. He was an object of admiration. Butler then offered a substitute for the Committee's resolution, reciting the fact that the offenses of the members were committed more than five years ago; that the members could not be expelled for what occurred before the present Congress, and that, if bribery had been committed, the prosecution should go to the courts.

Bingham made a point of order. Fernando Wood said a few words as to the time required. Poland said he had not yielded to Butler, and would not accept his substitute, and then order was restored. The galleries buzzed and fluttered for a moment; a few coughs and throat-clearings were sounded, and then all was settled down to perfect quietness. Then Poland stepped forward again; looked approvingly at the galleries, and began his long speech, beginning in low, guttural tones, and pronouncing every word with a long pause after it, as though it was of the greatest significance.

Oakes Ames sat in a front seat, with his habitual indolent and heavy expression of face and form, holding in his hand, like a vice, a small package of proof-slips. This was his speech. Presently Mr. Brooks came pushing himself through the aisle, looking more like a dead man than like the fine-looking member from New York of a year ago. He showed great fatigue and weakness, and the opinion was frequently expressed that he would not live many months.

Butler, during the long speech of Poland, was busy with his pen. The argument was well drawn for the side of the case he had taken, and the speaker seemed to have the whole case thoroughly in his mind, but throughout it was very evident he has the happy faculty of being the driest speaker on the floor of the House. When he had but eighteen minutes of his hour left, he became a little more animated, but the audience was tired of him. What was their consternation then to have the same member rise and propose to give him half an hour more! A look of sorrow and suffering ran through the galleries as he began on his extra time. Sandwiches and apples were in great demand among the audience at this time, for it was almost 2 o'clock, and nearly all had been in the Capitol since 10 o'clock. The half hour finally passed away. Some one, either for a joke or a piece of malice, moved that Poland be given a half hour more. This was too much for the House of Representatives, and a dozen members put in a few words during the confusion as to what was to be the division of the time. Poland said he was willing that both sides should be heard. He wanted to divide the time, he said. Butler spoke up sharp and quick: "The gentleman acts as though he wanted to divide eternity," and a great laugh followed from all sides. Then Poland said he did not want more time, and after a short parley the statesman from Vermont took his seat.

Then there was a good deal of buzzing and confusion, and a hundred members were on their feet, a dozen of them addressing the Speaker. Among them was Mr. Ames, who, during his ten years' service in Congress, probably never addressed a dozen words to the House before he was recognized, and in a scarcely audible voice desired to offer his remarks, and requested that they be read by the Clerk. The House instantly became still. Soon the Clerk proceeded to read Mr. Ames' speech. There was little in it, except a very ingenious argument in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was capitally read by the Clerk, who gave it all the force and emphasis possible. It was rather dull at first, but toward the last it ran into fertile fields. The speech was well written, and very adroit in its composition. It also made several very good law points. It was early seen that it was not the composition of the "great briber," and it has since been ascertained that it was written by Mr. Mr. Poppleton, the Union Pacific Railway attorney at Omaha. With the well-trained voice of McPherson as an adjunct, the address was rather pathetic in that portion which referred to the old age of Ames, his useful life, his previous good character, and his public services. Such was the effect of the Clerk's reading that the "old man" at this point was quite overcome with emotion, and shed tears. When his speech was finished it was apparent that the sympathy of the audience was with Oakes Ames and James Brooks.

Farnsworth was the next to be accorded the floor. His argument was not an argument, but a commonplace speech, having some good points in favor of Ames and Brooks, but by no means worthy of the man.

At half-past 2, Judge Merrick, of Maryland, a member of the Poland Committee, took the floor and before he had proceeded a quarter of an hour, it was discovered that the House had underrated him. He is a new member, and, owing to his modesty, has taken little part in the discussions of the House. His speech of course sustained the report of the Committee, and was by odds the best of the day. He showed himself to be a very strong man. He spoke of the dealings of Ames as being a result of Satantic skill, and his excoriation of Brooks, a fellow-Democrat, was magnificent. He was frequently interrupted, but came off victor in every encounter. His speech throughout was a calm, clear, logical, well-balanced and sharply drawn legal argument, and was the subject of general praise. When he closed there was great excitement on the floor, and a storm and roar of mingled voices and sounds came from the galleries.

A short debate came up on the Louisiana question, and after an evening session for debate only had been decided on, the House adjourned, and the great crowd melted away from the Chamber.

The evening session, with fairly belted galleries, was given up to the light weights, with Meyers, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair. Butler, and Voorhees, and Bingham, and all the heavy weights, will speak to-morrow.

It is very evident that neither Brooks or Ames will be expelled. A vote of censure may be passed on all, but it is more probable that the whole subject will be laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Agricultural College bill has been sent, by the action of the Senate, to a Conference Committee, which means defeat for it.

CALDWELL.

In view of the pressure of business, and to aid, if possible, an extra session, Senator Morton agreed to-day not to call up the Caldwell case until after the 4th of March. This will necessitate the reference of the case again to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when a new report will be necessary, as the terms of office of Senators Trumbull and Hill expire on the 4th of March next. Caldwell's friends are satisfied, however, that nothing more will be done in his case.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Senate Finance Committee, at its meeting to-day, agreed to report a bill to require reports of savings banks organized under the laws of the United States, and for other purposes. The bill provides that all savings banks or trust companies, organized or claiming to act under authority of any act of Congress, shall be directed to make to the Comptroller of the Currency and publish all the reports which the National Banking Associations are required to make.

LOUISIANA.

On so simple a thing as an amendment to the Agricultural College bill, the Senate to-day wandered off into a couple of hours' debate on the Louisiana matter, in the midst of which the President sent a message to Congress on the subject. After a few speeches had been delivered, this matter dropped as suddenly as it had been taken up, and, by a yea and nay vote, the Senate decided to proceed with the College bill, in preference to all pending measures.

The main object of the President's visit to the Capitol, yesterday, in company with Attorney-General Williams, was for the purpose of consulting with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, relative to the proposition of Gen. Dick Taylor for compromising the existing political troubles in Louisiana. The President called the attention of the Committee to the protracted dissension in that State, and urged the necessity of some action being taken to heal the breach between the opposing factions. The proposition of Gen. Taylor was then laid before the Committee for their consideration. It does not seem clear that Gen. Taylor is empowered to act but for the McEnery faction, yet he is confident that his proposition, if indorsed by the Executive and Congress, will be acceptable to both factions, as they are both opposed to the idea of holding a new election. There is good reason to believe that Gen. Taylor's plan of compromise meets with favor from the Administration, and, if acceptable to Congress, will no doubt hasten a speedy solution of the Louisiana muddle, and be the means of restoring peace and quiet to that much-distracted State, and relieve the country from the suspense to such a critical state of affairs. Taylor's proposition is that the legal election be turned over to the Returning Board declared to be the legal Board by the Supreme Court of the State,—the "Lynch Board,"—for them to canvass, and the parties ascertained to be duly elected by such returns shall be declared to constitute the legal State Government.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

It is now conceded on all sides that the Senate, by its dilatory action of the past few days, has made an extra session unavoidable.

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE.

The estimates of the several departments of the Government for the amount of money necessary to carry out the propositions of the law abolishing the franking privilege have been received by the House Committee on Appropriations. It is shown that the departments, which include, as is well known, all the bureaus, and all the civil, military, and naval officers in the Government, except members of Congress, will require $2,250,000 to pay their postage during the approaching fiscal year. What Congress itself will require has not yet been determined.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Ways and Means Committee began, to-day, the examination of witnesses on the Pacific Mail subsidy. Wm. S. King, of Minnesota, the present Postmaster of the House, gave his testimony. It has been a subject of general remark, around the hotels and lobbies, that Mr. King received immense sums of money from this corporation to disburse as "lobby money" to carry the subsidy scheme through Congress at the last session. He to-day, under oath, gave the most complete and particular denial of the reports that it was possible for him to devise. It appears, from the statement of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, that there was nothing in Mr. King's actions indicating that it was his intention to escape the service of a summons to appear as a witness.

OFFICERS' PERQUISITES.

An order has been issued from the War Department to provide that the payment of rent or any allowance for quarters or fuel for officers' servants is hereby prohibited until more specific legislation shall sanction it.

PARDONS.

President Grant to-day pardoned Charles Howard and James Blanks, of Alabama, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Senator Sumner's health is materially improved, and he is now pronounced out of danger.

SERVILE LABOR.

In the House, yesterday, the Committee on Education and Labor asked unanimous consent to report Mr. Coghlan's bill prohibiting contracts for servile labor, but Mr. Beck objected, and the bill was not received.

POMEROY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee, this morning, the Sergeant-at-Arms sent a messenger to search for Dr. Roerbacher, a witness.

JOHN J. MURPHY

was examined by Simpson. Pomeroy told the witness, at Topeka, during the canvass, to come to his room with Bond at 12 o'clock at night. Bond was sick, and did not go. He met Pomeroy next day. Pomeroy told him to use his influence to get Bond's vote. He told Bond that he could get an office or some money to vote. Pomeroy did not tell him to offer an office or money, but simply told him to use his influence; that he (Pomeroy) would do the best he could. Witness formed the opinion from that remark that Pomeroy would pay for Bond's vote.

By Horton—Pomeroy never gave witness authority to offer money to Bond or anyone else.

As Murphy left the stand

DR. ROERBACHER

entered the room, and was immediately called by Simpson. He testified that his seat in the Kansas Legislature was contested by his opponent. The Committee on Elections reported against him. Pomeroy told him that he heard that Davis didn't care whom he voted for, but wanted his expenses paid, and Pomeroy said he was willing to pay Davis' expenses, but wouldn't buy his vote. The witness told Pomeroy that he thought he could buy Bacon's vote, but Pomeroy said he could not give money for his vote. Subsequently, Horton told witness that he (Horton) was not authorized to pay money, but he (witness) might offer Bacon $2,000 if he would vote for Pomeroy. Witness said that Pomeroy never gave him a dollar to give any member of the Legislature, but admitted sending a letter to Pomeroy, telling him he had better send for him to testify on this investigation. He admitted that he had been convicted of burglary in Iowa, but said it was for the crime of another Roerbacker. The testimony concluded by a statement relative to himself, going to prove that he had been the victim of untoward circumstances, and that he had been pardoned by Gov. Morrill, who was convinced of his innocence, and, when he returned home, he was given a public welcome.

In answer to one of the Committee, if the package of money—York's $7,000—had arrived, it appeared that after it had started for Washington by express, it had been returned to Topeka, by an order from Washington, saying it was not needed. It was again on its way, but had not arrived.

ISAAC S. KALLOCH,

of the Kansas Senate, testified that he knew nothing of the use of money by Pomeroy to influence the election.

POMEROY'S STATEMENT.

Pomeroy submitted a statement denying that he ever gave at any time authority or permission to any man to use money, or any valuable thing, to control or influence improperly the vote of any member of the Legislature, and explained his interview with York as follows: And now, as to the charge of this Mr. York and his associate conspirators, I will say the two former have already been stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seems to be purely a business one, having no relation whatever to [illegible] vote, which on several occasions I had learned of [illegible] to me. About the last of the week before the Tuesday of the first ballot, T. B. Eldridge, M. W. W. Reynolds, Mr. DeLong, and others, all from his county, assured me with more or less positiveness of York's support. But some days before I learned that, I had, after much deliberation, agreed to aid Mr. J. A. Page and associates to start a National Bank at Independence, where Mr. Page had a private bank; and, having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity, and fitness for the management of such an institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, when met with his own $25,000, to make a sum sufficient to purchase thirty United States bonds, denomination $1,000 each. Page urged, and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told him it was inconvenient for me to furnish over $2,000 then, but I would give it soon, and he might depend upon it and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met, at the Tifft House, W. P. Borland, of the Second National Bank, of Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not want some currency before leaving Topeka, as he thought from appearances my hotel bills would be large. At first I told him no. The next day I met him, and said I should like to get $5,000 at forty or sixty days, as I had agreed to help a friend organize a National Bank, and he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from the Government. He then brought me a package said to contain $5,000, which I never opened or counted, or even gave a note or receipt for at the time, and I put the same in my valise. On Monday night, the 27th, Mr. York came to my room, having seen me or having sent me word several times that he would do so, and at once began to repeat what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through. Before leaving, he spoke of the favor I had granted his friend Page, and said Page requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he (York) would leave it, soon after the election, for him. I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the city. York said perhaps I had no confidence in him. I assured him of my confidence, and told him I could furnish $2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish $5,000 more the next day. The amount necessary, I had calculated, would be from $5,000 to $8,000 to pay for the bonds and their premiums, in addition to the $25,000 Page and his associates could furnish. I then paid him the first installment of $2,000, and next day I paid a package of $5,000, just as I had received the sum from Borland, and neither gave Borland my note nor took a note from him; but, during that day, I had sent Mr. King at one time, and Samuel Pomeroy at another, to find Page, if he had not left the city, to inform him of the whole transaction; but these gentlemen both returned saying they were unable to find Page, and I rested in the belief that the transaction was all right, until I heard of the misstatements of facts by York on the floor of the joint convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy, a plot, and told my counsel here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few days left Kansas for Washington. This, in brief, is the history of that charge of bribery for which I asked of the Senate a committee to investigate, and this one act, the transaction with Page and York, I now solemnly declare had no reference whatever to the vote of York, and was made and executed entirely independent of it. I make this statement upon my honor as a Senator, and on my oath; and I further specially deny, as I stated in the Senate when I demanded this investigation, that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any member of the Kansas Legislature for a vote in my favor, or that I ever, directly or indirectly, paid, or promised to pay, an individual one penny, or any other sum, for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.

(Signed) S. C. POMEROY.

Page was examined in relation to his efforts to establish a National Bank in Independence. His statements agreed substantially with those of Pomeroy.

AFFIDAVITS.

Horton read the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

To J. F. Benjamin, First National Bank, Shelbina, Mo.:

Who is J. W. Shaffer? Was he ever connected with York? What is his general character? Answer by telegraph.

(Signed) S. C. POMEROY.

SHELBINA, Mo., Feb. 25.

To S. C. Pomeroy, Washington:

Is a citizen here. Was once a partner of York. Reputation bad.

(Signed) J. F. BENJAMIN.

YORK'S DENIAL.

York was recalled, and stated emphatically that he had never had any connection of any sort with either Page or Pomeroy in relation to the bank business. Simpson said that Shaffer was present to testify in relation to the offer made by Pomeroy's friends to hire him to testify against York. York said Shaffer had told him that the offer was made by Pomeroy's nephew.

The Committee ruled that this was a new matter, and could not properly be taken up. Horton withdrew Eldridge's testimony, and the case was closed, Mr. Frelinghuysen stating that the Committee would therefore decide whether it was important to have the money shown by York in the joint convention produced before the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

PACIFIC MAIL.

TESTIMONY OF POSTMASTER KING.

The Committee of Ways and Means had before them to-day W. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, who testified that some time during the last session of Congress Richard B. Irwin, agent of the Pacific Mail steamers, called upon him and solicited his aid in securing additional subsidy for that Company, which witness gave to the full extent of his ability. He also testified that he had spoken unreservedly to members of Congress upon the subject, urging the legislation desired. That he knew of no other agent of the Company than Irwin in the matter. Was never offered nor paid one dollar by Irwin or any other party for services, and had no knowledge whatever of any money having been paid to any member of the House or Senate to secure legislation, or for any other purpose in that connection. When asked whether he had heard of money having been used in that matter, witness answered that he had. During the debate on the subject he had heard members of Congress charge that money was being used. He had no other knowledge or information than what he had just stated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

THE FISHERY MESSAGE.

The President's message relative to the fishery clause in the Treaty of Washington was laid before the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the credentials of Mr. Bogy, Senator-elect from Missouri.

A bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn., passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FERRY, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill relating to the duties of Receivers of National Banks, stating that the Committee would not have time to consider it at this session; also asking to be discharged from consideration of the bill relating to the issue of unauthorized circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, asked discharge from consideration of the Boston Relief bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MORRILL said he should insist upon the disposition of the Agricultural College bill.

Mr. ANTHONY reminded the Senate of the necessity of action on printing the debates.

Mr. MORTON said he would call up the resolution relative to Caldwell, of Kansas.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Louisiana case was more important. There was now a government *de facto* there, so called, based upon no valid election, with no support but Federal bayonets. Congress should not adjourn without providing for the difficulty. Either there would be a conflict, or the President must continue to support, by Federal troops, the government they had set up. He thought the Caldwell case could go over to an extra session, or even to December.

Mr. MORTON said the Louisiana case involved questions which preclude its being acted upon in the Senate at this session without reference to its passing the other branch. There was not a single bayonet in Louisiana supporting the Kellogg Government. He claimed that the State Government of Louisiana was in undisturbed operation, and will be the next two years, unless its power is taken away by Congress.

Points of order were raised by Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN, that the discussion was out of order, and the Speaker (EDMUNDS) decided that the question was on the amendment to the Agricultural College bill, and couldn't say whether the Senator's remarks related to that subject or not.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he agreed with the majority of the Committee, that a government had been set up in Louisiana by the usurped authority of a United States District Judge, and this government so set up had been sustained by troops sent there by the President. Durell's action, the Committee had concluded upon investigation, was without authority, utterly void, and entitled to no respect; yet the President had recognized and sustained it, and the President wasn't blameless in the matter.

Mr. CARPENTER claimed that it was the duty of the President to enforce the decrees of United States Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that orders were previously sent by the Attorney-General, directing the Marshal to enforce such decrees, before any were made by Durell. He contended that troops were within supporting distance now.

Mr. CARPENTER said if the support of the troops was entirely withdrawn the Kellogg government wouldn't last ten minutes.

Mr. MORTON said troops were also in supporting distance of Washington, and, although there were few troops in Louisiana, they had no connection with the existing government.

Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded at length to detail the circumstances of the establishment of the Kellogg government.

Mr. THURMAN thought by right the McEnery government should be recognized, but considered that the present duty of the Senate was to pass the Appropriation bills, provide for printing the debates, and then consider the Louisiana case.

Mr. MORTON said it was evidently intended to drag party politics into the matter. The Senator from Wisconsin had opened a small crevasse, through which Mr. Trumbull had poured an immense volume, and made an attack upon the President. Mr. Morton defended the President's action in Louisiana matters, saying the President's action was not only justified, but highly meritorious, as it had prevented a repetition of the scenes of peace, and prevented the blood of hundreds of colored 1866 and 1868. Republicans had been shed by the same men that now arraigned against the Kellogg Government and the Government of the United States.

Mr. SCHURZ called Mr. Morton's attention to a sentence in the majority report, avowing that, but for Durell's action, the McEnery government would have been sustained by the people.

Mr. MORTON said he dissented from that, as not justified by the evidence. On the contrary, the evidence shows that there was great danger of disturbance. If the President had not acted, he would have been blameable. I justify him. I vindicate him, and instead of censure, he deserves the highest praise. He (Morton) thought Durell exceeded his powers, but the President could not say he (Durell) had done so, and would not enforce his decrees. The President's message relative to Louisiana matters was here received and read.

Mr. HILL favored harmonizing matters in Louisiana between the two contending parties, and against throwing the responsibility upon the President.

Mr. MORTON announced his willingness to allow the Caldwell case to go over to an extra session, having received the assurance of several Senators that no advantage would be taken of such disposition of the case.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL

was then resumed.

Messrs. THURMAN, WINDOM, CHANDLER, CASSERLY, and TIPTON opposed it. Mr. Thurman said the owners of agricultural lands in the country didn't realize 3 per cent, and moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—18 against 26.

After a long debate, the bill was referred to a Committee of Conference.

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Sawyer, and Stevenson the Committee of Conference on the bill.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. COLE called up the Army Appropriation bill, and the several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, including the following: Reducing the amount for the payment of the army $285,000; reducing the amount for subsistence $270,944; establishing two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

RECESS.

At 5 p. m. the Senate took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The following amendments were agreed to: Reducing the amount for the purchase and manufacture of clothing from $1,625,000 to $800,000, and providing that no part of it be expended for any army uniform of different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations of the late war until the supply now on hand be exhausted; reducing the amount for National Cemeteries from $75,000 to $50,000; giving the Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army supervision of the purchase and distribution of all hospital and medical supplies; appropriating $5,000 for experiments with the Gatling guns, and $10,000 for experiments in improving cast-iron guns now in the service by lining them with steel.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in.

Mr. AMES offered an amendment providing that hereafter all regimental and company organizations, and all other branches of the military service, shall be open to colored men without restriction of any kind, and directing the Secretary of War to obliterate at as early a day as possible all distinctions now existing between organizations in the army on account of race or color; also providing that the number of colored men enlisted in the army shall at no time be less than the number now allowed by law—to two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

Mr. WEST raised the point that the amendment was not in order, being in the nature of general legislation.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. WEST appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—32 to 20.

Mr. COLE moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—22 to 19.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for headstones in the National Cemeteries, and amending the laws relating to these cemeteries so as to provide for procuring decent and durable headstones.

In reply to a question by Mr. CASSERLY, Mr. WEST, having charge of the bill, stated that the amount appropriated was about $2,900,000, and it was generally calculated that our army cost about $1,000 per man.

The amendment was voted to be in order, and was agreed to, with the additional proviso that the Secretary of War shall first determine the size, model, and material of the head stones, and may contract with different parties for separate quantities of them.

The bill then passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS attempted to call up the bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill authorizing the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company to consolidate with other roads in Texas and California, so as to reach San Francisco, and to build branch roads to the Mexican line and to Utah.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill was too important and too imperfect to be disposed of at an evening session.

Mr. STEWART said he would try to get it up to-morrow. He said there was a necessity for passing this bill in order to allow the Texas & Pacific Railroad to make San Francisco its terminus; and he stated, also, that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad should have the right to use the proposed extension and its branches on equal terms with the Texas & Pacific Company.

THE UTAH BILL

was taken up.

At 9:45 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

AMES AND BROOKS.

In the House it was more than half-past 11 o'clock when the reading of the journal and other preliminary business was disposed of. In the meantime the crowd became denser and the scene noisier. Ladies had been admitted within the body of the hall, and stood grouped up at the mouths of all the aisles and pressed around at the back of the circle. Many of them had achieved prominence by gaining possession of the chairs of members. They did not seem abashed or conscious of being out of place. On the contrary, they wore an air of anxious, determined, and persistent eagerness in pursuit of their object.

Mr. HOLDEMAN, apparently impressed with the incongruity of the surroundings, made a motion that the floor be cleared of all but members, but the Speaker informed him that the doors had been opened by unanimous consent, and that it was too late to object now. Mr. Holdeman subsided. His rebuff was hailed with laughter.

At 11:45 the SPEAKER announced that the special order was the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), as unprepared, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, whereupon

Mr. GARFIELD intimated that it would be just as well for him to attend to his own business and leave the Committee on Appropriations to manage its own affairs. This rebuff brought the laugh against Butler.

The House then proceeded with the special order, when the Clerk read the resolutions for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) rose and offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, The Select Committee of the House has, after investigation, reported to the House the testimony, which is deemed by them sufficient to show a criminal action in one or more members of the House; and

WHEREAS, The testimony shows that similar acts have been done by other persons not known as members of the House; and

WHEREAS, It clearly appears that whatever acts were done or offenses committed by members of the House or by civil officers of the United States, now in office, or others, were done and committed more than five years ago, and are within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, No legal or constitutional right to use its power on the expulsion of its members as a punishment for crimes done or committed by a member before his election thereto exists, but the punishment of all crimes and offenses against the laws should be after a trial by jury and judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction;

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, as it appears there is a probable cause to believe, from the report of the testimony submitted by the Select Committee of Investigation of the matter of the Credit Mobilier, that grave offenses, punishable by the statutes of the United States, as well as by common law, such as giving or receiving bribes or false swearing, may have been committed, as shown in said testimony, within the District of Columbia, therefore the Clerk of the House should be, and is hereby, ordered to cause a copy of the testimony so taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney and prosecuting officers of the United States for said District, with a recommendation of this House that the same and other testimony, which he may deem material, he shall cause to be presented to the Grand Jury sitting in and for said District, at the next session thereof, that they may take such action in the premises as to law and justice shall appertain.

JUDGE POLAND'S ARGUMENT.

Judge POLAND declined to yield to have the substitute offered. He then opened the case for the prosecution in a speech reciting the facts justifying the report of the Committee. After showing by the testimony that at the time of the transactions the stock of the Credit Mobilier was worth from 200 to 300 per cent, he asked whether Ames was so utterly insensible to the profit which he could have derived from that stock, had he chosen to sell it, that he preferred to let members of Congress have it, without any profit to himself? How came his charitable disposition all at once to be so extended in favor of members of Congress? His ostensible business in Washington that winter was his position as a member of the House, but his actual business was peddling ten shares of stock in a piece to members of Congress.

Mr. BIGGS interrupted the argument of Poland, and asked him to state whether or not the evidence showed that these leading members, to whom Ames was peddling this stock, knew it to be worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

Mr. POLAND suggested to his friend from Delaware that if he would wait he (Poland) would get along to that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGGS—We will wait patiently.

Mr. POLAND went on with his argument, and said that there was some balancing motive in the mind of Ames which induced him to let certain men have this stock at 100, when he could have got two, or three, or four times as much for it. Was there any possible doubt about the motive of Ames? He had designed to get this stock into the hands of the members, not merely to rely on the feeling of gratitude which they might show to him, because he had given them something worth two, or three, or four times as much as they paid for it, but he relied on [illegible] a man sometimes for[illegible] kindness; that a man's gratitude for a kindly act does not last always. He had read enough Scripture to know that "Where a man's treasure is, there will be his heart also." [Murmurs of applause.] Ames had avowed his whole philosophy on that subject. He had said that the difficulty is that you cannot get a man to give attention to anything unless he has an interest to do so. He had, therefore, to contrive some means or other by which he could make their interest identical with his own, so that they should be as watchful in relation to this matter as he himself. Ames knew that himself and his friends had started on a voyage which, sooner or later, would be exposed. He knew that the nation had been by their performances defrauded of millions, and he understood it would be a good thing when that time came that he should have, if possible, some strong backers, and he had intended by his course of conduct to provide himself with them. He had done so for the very purpose and with the intent to influence their action as members of Congress on matters to come before them. That was an act of bribery in Ames, for which he might have been sent to the penitentiary, even although every member had received the stock from him in entire innocence. The law did not require the interest to be known to the person to whom the present was made. It was the insidious attempt to undertake to bind a man over by gratitude that constituted bribery. It would not do for Ames to plead ignorance of the law. That plea was not permitted to the most debased and ignorant criminal, and was the House to liberalise that rule of law for the benefit of a millionaire, and of a ten-year member of Congress? Was that man to stand up in such a presence, or anybody for him, and say that he did not know what the law was, and did not know that he was violating it? If a man's moral sense saw no wrong in that which their predecessors had declared a penitentiary offense, and should for ever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such a man fit to sit here as one of the law-makers of the nation? Mr. Poland submitted whether, even in the most charitable view of Ames' conduct, that man was one who ought to be tolerated as a member of the House.

Passing then to the case of Mr. James Brooks, Mr. Poland stated the facts in evidence which justified the resolution reported for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. He dwelt somewhat on the fact that at the time of the Oakes Ames contract Brooks was thoroughly familiar with the whole subject, first as the agent of Durant for placing shares of Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New York, and, second, as a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. BROOKS (interrupting) corrected Mr. Poland's statement as to his being a Government Director at the time of the Oakes Ames contract. That contract was dated August, 1867; was assigned in October, 1867, and he (Brooks) was not nominated till October, 1867, and had not accepted the office till January, 1868.

Mr. POLAND protested that he would not for his right hand misrepresent the case. All that Brooks had said was not in the slightest degree in conflict with what he (Poland) had said. The Oakes Ames contract had been executed in August, 1867, but it had been found that that trap was not properly set, and, under the advice of cunning counsel, new machinery had to be devised in order to run it successfully, so as to cheat the United States Government, to cheat the State of Pennsylvania, and to cheat the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was not completed until about the middle of October, and Brooks had become a Government Director on the 1st of October. There was not the slightest evidence that Brooks ever considered himself as anything but a full-fledged Government Director. There was no evidence that he had performed any official act before January, 1868, but it had never been suggested that he had not accepted the office, and that all its duties were incumbent on him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Poland whether he meant that Brooks should be treated differently from any other member because he had been a Government Director?

Mr. POLAND had no doubt that the acts of Brooks, as a Government Director, would furnish cause for his expulsion as a member of the House. Brooks must have been perfectly familiar with the whole scheme of fraud from his intimate acquaintance with Durant, and from his official relations as a Government Director. It could not be supposed that, while he was employed by Durant to place his Credit Mobilier stock among New York capitalists, he was not well informed as to the reason why that stock was valuable or not valuable.

At the expiration of the hour allowed for each member in the debate,

Mr. POTTER moved that Poland's time be extended for half an hour.

That was agreed to unanimously, and

Mr. POLAND proceeded with his argument, analyzing the testimony, referring to Brooks and the relation of his son-in-law Neilson with Credit Mobilier stock, as its ostensible owner. He declared that Brooks, knowing the whole fraud, had deliberately put himself in a position to share in the spoils. The Committee held that the facts proved abundantly official misconduct on the part of Brooks. The Committee also held that, as a matter of law, that was good and sufficient grounds for his expulsion as a member of Congress. It had been argued yesterday, in something called a report of the Judiciary Committee, that Congress had no jurisdiction over a matter of this kind, and no right to expel a man for something done prior to his official term as member. He differed entirely from that gentleman, and the few indorsers whom he had got, and whom he called members of the Judiciary Committee. [Laughter.] The Select Committee differed, toto cælo, with these gentlemen in regard to the law on that subject. It never had been law, and he trusted in God that it never would be, or that it was ever to be had in this country, that the vilest criminal, a murderer, even, who had concealed his crime from the public, and who had been elected a member of the House, was to come here and be allowed to sit beside such a Christian gentleman as was here from Massachusetts [laughter], and that the House had no power to expel such a man, but that the members must take him to their bosoms as an associate. To say that that was law was mockery. He believed that no such absurdity, and no such ingenuity on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler), or anybody else, could ever make the intelligent people of the country believe it needs the man who was the inventor of the Credit Mobilier machine to have devised such a doctrine. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BECK here interrupted Poland, and said that he wished to ask him one question, as the point he was discussing was the point of difficulty with him. They had both been members of the Fortieth Congress when Bowen, of South Carolina, presented himself to be sworn in as a member. Mullen, of Tennessee, had then risen in his place, and said that Bowen, while a Major in the Confederate Army had killed his Colonel, for which he was arrested, tried and imprisoned; that while in prison the Federal Army came along and broke his fetters; that he then became a loyal citizen, and that Gen. Sickles had told him (Mullen) that Bowen's conduct had been so bad that he had incarcerated him again. The same man was known to be a bigamist, yet he had been sworn in, and no member of the House had ever moved to expel him. He (Poland) was a member of the House at the time and had not made such a move. He himself (Beck) had thought that the House was disgraced by the presence of men, white and black, of infamous character sent to Congress from the Southern States, but the trouble was the power or right to expel them.

Mr. POLAND did not see the precise point of Mr. Beck's question. He might as well ask it of himself as of him.

Mr. BECK—The gentleman argues that the House has clear jurisdiction over the past conduct of its members prior to their election.

Mr. POLAND had not the slightest doubt of it. When the question as to Bowen had been raised, it had been prematurely raised. A man being a murderer did not make him ineligible as a member of Congress. The votes cast for him had to be counted, and he had to be admitted, but as soon as he had got his seat, it was the duty of the other members of the House as honest men, to expel him, and, if what was alleged against Bowen was true, he ought to have been expelled. The gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) seemed to know more about that case than he (Poland) did, and, therefore, he was to be more blamed for non-action in the matter than himself. If Bowen had been guilty of the charges alleged against him, the House had an ample stand, the full legal ju-

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE LAW COURTS.

Judge Porter Decides the Pork Question.

Mr. Keck, Cincinnati Alderman, Comes Out Ahead.

Power of Government to Compel the Use of a Patent Distillery Metre.

By Mr. Leary's Own Showing, He is a Persecuted Man.

Growls from Scott's Boulevard-Scheme Victims.

Interesting Notes from the Court of Bankruptcy.

In the celebrated pork cases, the progress of which, before Judge Porter, has been watched with so much interest by the mercantile community, His Honor yesterday delivered the following decision:

William Young, Alexander M. Young, and Ransom W. Young v. Josiah L. Keck, Alexander Thorne, et al.; the same v. Josiah L. Keck, Henry R. Sawyer, et al. These are actions of replevin, brought against the defendants for detaining a quantity of mess pork claimed by the plaintiffs as their property. The main question is, in whom was the title to the pork at the time it was seized under the writs, in the shown a written agreement, dated July 26, 1872, by which Keck agreed to sell to J. Brooks, Johnson & Co. 3,000 barrels of mess pork. The agreement was as follows:

CINCINNATI, July 26, 1872. J. L. KECK.

The above contract guaranteed by us on behalf of J. Brooks Johnson & Co. HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. JOHNSON.

The pork in question, 1,630 barrels, was delivered by Keck's direction to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company at Cincinnati, and dray-tickets or receipts were given therefor by the Company's forwarding clerk, dated July 31, 1872. The form of these receipts was as follows:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6, 1872.—Received of McKean & Evans, at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company's depot, the following articles, in good order, to be forwarded via Richmond to Chicago.

The consignee's name was not mentioned in any of the receipts. They were given to Keck, and not delivered by him until he obtained from the railroad company corresponding bills of lading. On Saturday, Aug. 10, Keck tendered to J. Brooks Johnson & Co., at Cincinnati, the dray tickets, and demanded payment for the pork. Payment was refused on the ground that the packages did not conform to the contract. From eighty to an hundred barrels were then at the depot, and were locked over by the parties on the spot. They were not accepted by J. Brooks Johnson & Co., and no payment was made by them upon the same at any time. On the following Monday, the 12th of August, Keck presented to the railroad company all the dray tickets, and obtained from the railroad company bills of lading for the pork in favor of D. F. Murphy & Co., Chicago, was written as consignee, at the direction of Keck. At this time most of the pork in question had gone forward to Chicago. Some of it had been received there on the 10th, some on the 12th, and some not received at a later day. The freight agent at Chicago testified that the pork came to Chicago assigned or way-billed to J. Brooks Johnson & Co. The arrival of the pork at Chicago, and the delivery of the same to the consignee

MILEAGE OF JURYMEN.

Jury Service No Longer a Profitable Employment for Palatine and Other Cook County Farmers.

The Judges of the Circuit Court Decide that Mileage Shall Be Allowed but "Once Each Way."

In the matter of the mileage of jurors, Judge Tree delivered the following opinion yesterday morning:

This is an application of J. G. Hamilton and others, jurors, regularly summoned and constituting one of the jury panels of this Court, for a rule upon the Clerk of the County Circuit Court requiring him to issue to them, as such jurors, certificates for the number of miles actually traveled by them each day of their service in the Court for the purpose of enabling them to collect their mileage therefor from the county. The application is based upon the last clause of the forty-fourth section of the Fee and Salary act of 1872, which is as follows: "Jurors in courts of record in counties of the third class shall receive only for their services 10 cents per mile, actual travel, going and coming to the places of holding court."

It is urged on the part of the applicants that the proper construction of this portion of the section is that the juror is entitled to be paid mileage for every mile of actual travel which he has performed in going to and returning from court during the period of his service. On the other hand, it is maintained, on the part of the county, that he is only entitled to mileage once each way. For many years prior to the adoption of the present law, jurors throughout the State were allowed for their services in attending Circuit Courts the sum of $1.50 per day, besides 5 cents per mile for every mile of necessary travel, to be computed from the place of holding court to the residence of the juror.

By the forty-fourth section of the act of 1872, the Legislature provided that all jurors attending courts of record shall be paid for their services the same per diem and the same mileage for necessary travel in going to and returning from court as was allowed to them under the old act, expressly excepting, however, jurors in counties of the third class, to which this county (Cook) belongs, who, it declares, shall receive only for their services 10 cents per mile actual travel going to and coming from the places of holding Court.

The question is, did the Legislature intend to allow the juror in counties of the third class mileage for each day's actual travel back and forward, or only once each way, as provided in the case of jurors in counties not of the third class. It is a well-settled rule in the interpretation of statutes, where its words are not explicit, that the intention is to be deduced from the mischief felt and the remedy in view. The Legislature had some reason for providing that citizens in this county should render services as jurors without compensation, while one is allowed to those of every other county in the State. What was the reason? It was shown by experience in this county, which embraces within its limits a large and populous city, under the old system of compensating persons for serving on a jury, a body of men gradually grew up and swarmed around the court, who sought to have themselves placed on the panel simply for the per diem which attached to the position. These men became known as professional jurors, and were particularly obnoxious to every one having anything to do with the administration of justice. It is an evil, perhaps, which is incident only to a large city; at least, the Legislature seemed to have thought so, and evidently designed to meet and remedy the evil by requiring all citizens of this county to serve as jurors without compensation, except mileage. In depriving the juror of this county of any per diem compensation, does the section in question place him on any different footing as to the extent of the mileage to which he is entitled than jurors in the other counties of the State, except in the matter of giving him 10 cents, instead of 5, per mile? On the argument much stress was laid upon the use of the words "actual travel" in that portion of the section relating to the jurors in this county, while the words "necessary travel" are used in speaking of the jurors in other counties.

When a citizen is once summoned, and appears as a juror, he is supposed to be in attendance upon the court until his term of service expires. If he comes from so distant a part of the country that it would be impossible for him to return to his home between the adjourning of the court and its convening on the following morning, it would be necessary for him to remain near the court. If those who live at nearer points choose to go to their homes at night, it is to suit their own convenience, but, at the same time, at their own peril. It would be no sufficient excuse for a juror, if tardy in attendance, that he lived so far from the court that he could not conveniently reach it when it convened for business; any other view would render it impossible to administer justice in the courts. If, then, the juror is required to be in attendance upon the court at all times when his services are required, does not his actual travel consist in the journey which he makes to the court when he is summoned, and that which he makes to his home when he is discharged? If this is a correct view of the duty of a juror with regard to his attendance at court, then there is no substantial difference between the use of the words "actual" and "necessary" travel. In many of the statutes of the several States relating to jurors, witnesses, members of the Legislature, and of County Boards, substantially the same provision occurs with reference to the mileage, and, so far as we know, it has always been construed as allowing mileage but once each way. It may be conceded that it is a hardship upon citizens to require them to leave their homes and serve as jurors for a week without any compensation, and it would be contrary to our experience of the working of the law to say that it does not frequently operate as a great injustice. But that is an argument which may be properly addressed to the law-making power, and one which courts cannot consider, if the law is clear. The Legislature has the power to impose the burden upon the citizen, and if it operates oppressively on any class, it is from that quarter that they must procure relief.

It is the opinion of a majority of the court, Judge Rogers dissenting, that the rule must be denied.

THE COOK COUNTY PEST-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Both civilization and science demand, in the age of progress, that the sick who are cared for at the public expense be placed under the most favorable conditions for recovery. Other large cities have recognized the fact that to neglect making comfortable and adequate provision for the sick poor is not only disgracefully mean, but extravagantly wasteful. Here in Chicago, however, we linger in the dark ages, packing our sick and injured people who are unable to take care of themselves off to the Arnold street man-trap, shutting them up in small and ill-ventilated wards, denying them sufficient fresh air even, and, indeed, placing them under the most unfavorable conditions for recovery. We surround them with railroads, packing-houses, and beer-saloons, and various noisy shops; and we take particular pains to locate them as near as possible to that health-giving stream, Chicago River. By way of clinching our alliance with the undertaker, and adding the last finishing touch to our atrocious plans, we raise the grade of surrounding streets 6 or 8 feet above the level of the hospital-grounds, so that the latter shall become a sort of general cesspool for the reception of neighborhood filth. And then we *talk* about building a new hospital as soon as we are able, and flatter ourselves that we are doing a wonderfully economical thing in staving off the matter, while men and women are actually dying as a result of this "economy." There is no denying the fact that Cook County Hospital is a disgraceful, rickety old rookery,—disgraceful alike to the city and the county. The practical question is, What are we going to do about it? How much longer shall we tolerate it?

It is but just to say that the present Board of County Commissioners is both willing and anxious to abate this public nuisance, which came into being before *it* did, and for which, therefore, it cannot be blamed. But it seems to many of those who are practically acquainted with hospital matters, and who are, therefore, best acquainted with the necessities of the case, that the Commissioners move needlessly slow, or, to state the plain truth, are not moving at all. While the people of Cook County expect their representatives to practice a reasonable and judicious economy in the administration of public affairs, they do not desire to expend $2 to-day for the purpose of saving $1 to-morrow; in other words, they do not desire, or approve of, narrow-gauged and short-sighted legislation, which may look like economy on its surface, but which, in the end, will prove both costly and discreditable.

A more liberal, as well as a more respectable, provision for the sick poor of Cook County is an immediate necessity; shall it be met?

CIVILIZATION.

THE STEPHENSON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The new court-house was dedicated to-day. It is a magnificent stone structure, and elaborately finished in all its parts. The building itself cost $117,916.79; the furnishing, $7,292.22; and, with sidewalks, etc., etc., the aggregate cost is $130,413.56. All this debt is provided for but $2,141.

The Hon. Thomas J. Turner, of your city, delivered an address occupying nearly one hour and a half. He was an early settler in this county, and built the first court-house in Stephenson County, in 1838. The first part of his discourse was historical, and full of interesting reminiscences of the early settlement in the Valley of the Pecatonica. Two battles were fought in this county during the Black Hawk War, immediately after which settlers came in, but the great rush was in 1836. The first county officers were chosen the next year, at an election held at the house of William Baker, and 121 votes were cast. The courts were then held in Jo Daviess County. Stephenson County was named for Benjamin Stephenson, the father of Capt. J. W. Stephenson, who was wounded in a battle near here in the summer of 1832, and died of his wounds. The court-house built in 1838 was, *at that time*, Mr. Turner says, the largest and grandest building in the United States, west of Detroit and north of St. Louis. Among early enactments was a law fixing the maximum price that hotel-keepers could charge for a meal at 37½ cents; lodging, 12½ cents.

Stephenson County can boast as good a court-house, I think, as the State can present.

J. C.

RAFFERTY.

Visit to the Prison of the Condemned Murderer.

His Preparations for Friday, March 7.

A special reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the jail at Waukegan yesterday afternoon and conversed for a few moments with the murderer of Officer O'Meara, who is awaiting the sentence of death at that place. Officer Douglas, who has charge of the jail, admitted our representative, and, introducing him to the redoubtable Chris, left him in the hall into which the cells open. The usually dingy walls have recently been whitewashed, and the ricketty old affair looks rather cheerful than otherwise, and the cell occupied by Rafferty wore quite a home-like appearance. The room is a large one for a prison cell. Along one side is the bed, which was neatly made. In a corner was a stand, on which stood a crucifix, placed there by the Rev. Father Gavin, the Catholic clergyman. Beside it stood a vase of freshly-picked flowers, brought in by the "Sisters," who have charge of the Romish school near by. A chair, a book, one or two papers, and a looking-glass, completed the inventory of the apartment, except the coat and vest of the doomed man, which hung upon the wall, at the rear of the cell; for the warm-blooded man goes most of the time in the uniform of a laborer, with only pants, shirt, and boots on, the former unsupported by braces, but buckled tightly about the hips. His clothes looked neat and clean, and his hair, which is black as an Indian's, was scrupulously combed.

On being informed that his visitor represented THE TRIBUNE, he was somewhat disposed to be moody, but after a moment, in answer to questions, said that THE TRIBUNE had not overstated his case as badly as some of the other papers. He, however, had no affection for newspapers, for a fellow couldn't get into any kind of a scrape without their having to say something about it. He thought that the Waukegan *Gazette* had no business to say that he was ever confined at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., during the war. That was none of its business, even if it were true, which he denied. He spoke highly of the jailer and his family, and said that he had an abundance of good food to eat. He said that Messrs. Small and Searls, the able counsel who had defended him, had done all they could do for him. Searls' three-hour speech to the jury he regarded as a master effort. He had heard that a stay of proceedings had been obtained in the case of Perteet, and thought it possible that a similar one would be procured for him, although everybody told him not to expect it.

From the jailer our reporter learned that the prisoner is very quiet and gentlemanly in his actions. His appetite is good, and he eats as much food as prisoners who have been long confined without exercise usually do. He sleeps well the latter part of the night, being usually awakened by the jailer at half-past 7, his breakfast time; but he cannot go to sleep early in the evening. He dines at 12, and takes his supper at 6 o'clock.

The numerous visitors who have been admitted to the jail during the period of his confinement, and the coming and going of other prisoners who have just had their trials, have served to break the monotony of his life, and make more tolerable the little time given him by the law before the execution of the final penalty; but a quiet day has the tendency to depress his spirits and make him unhappy. He is frequently visited by Father Gavin and the "Sisters," who have undertaken to be his spiritual advisers. He reads the Bible much, and is evidently trying to prepare to meet the doom that awaits him.

Extra police are still on duty, and no attempt to release him could be successful. A copy of the bill of exceptions has been made and forwarded to the Supreme Court by W. J. Lucas, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and if a supersedeas is granted it must be done speedily.

A Remarkable Record.

The present exhibit of the business of the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company shows a degree of success rarely, if ever, before attained. The present company was organized less than two years ago, by five brothers, the Messrs. Blake, all practical business men, and the unparalleled success of the venture is principally due to the sagacity and energy of these gentlemen. Prior to the present organization, less than 10,000 Domestics were manufactured annually. From May 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, (eight months), 10,400 machines were produced. During the year 1872, the productions and sales were over 48,000, and the contract for the present year is for 100,000 machines, an increase in 1872 of 400 per cent over the previous year, and over 200 per cent this year on the productions of 1872. The sale of the Domestic in the West has thus far been almost exclusively confined to Illinois. There is, therefore, a vast amount of territory yet to be canvassed and supplied, and a consequent excellent opportunity for agents who may be so fortunate as to secure the sale for it in any portion of the Great Northwest. The Company, who represent a capital of over one and a quarter million dollars, are doing business on a basis which, while it permits of easy payments, insures prompt collections, thereby enabling them to offer a perfectly adjusted and superior machine at a price no greater than others of inferior make. Among its fifty points of superiority, are its perfection of stitch, range of work, ease of operation, self-adjusting tensions, easy and noiseless motion, durability, simplicity, rapidity. It has no cams or gear-wheels, cannot be put out of tune, uses a straight needle, if any part breaks a new piece is easily substituted, etc., etc. The headquarters and general offices of the Company are in New York, where they are erecting, on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets, one of the best locations in the city, a magnificent building, the cost of which will be over $300,000. The salesroom and offices of the Domestic in this city are at No. 74 State street. They are very conveniently arranged and handsomely furnished. Every machine designed for this market is carefully and perfectly adjusted before being sent out. Mr. Phillips, the manager in Chicago, has an experience of many years in the sewing-machine business, and is a gentleman of integrity and excellent business qualifications, and the company may be congratulated on having secured the services of so efficient a representative.

Jayne's Expectorant.

While a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since, I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

The Fine Arts.

H. A. McCann, of Philadelphia, a prominent art connoisseur, is now exhibiting an excellent selection of 125 oil paintings, which are to be disposed of at auction, under the educated hammer of Messrs. Wm. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The collection includes many pictures of unusual merit, representing foreign and American artists of prominence. The pictures are all mounted in handsome frames. We are informed that Mr. McCann's intention is to sell every picture, no matter how low the price obtained, and buyers will, therefore, do well to attend.

Anderson's European Hotel.

At Nos. 143 and 145 East Madison street can be found one of the finest and most popular hotels in the city. Opened to the public only three months ago, it has taken a place in the front rank. Its 125 rooms are elegantly furnished, and everything about the house,—restaurant, barber-shop, bathing-rooms,—is first-class. A glance at its daily register shows a patronage of prominent business men from all parts of the country of which the proprietors may well be proud. Its central location is one of its chief advantages.

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

The public are invited to inspect an exquisitely beautiful selection of tea-sets, urns, waiters, pitchers, casters, berry-dishes, tureens, knives, forks, spoons, ladles, and every known article made in sterling silver and silver-plate, arranged in cases especially appropriate for wedding presents and housekeeping purposes, which is displayed in endless variety at the beautiful jewelry palace of Boddin & Hamilton, No. 99 State street, corner of Washington.

Burnett's Kalliston.

Removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Formal Opening of the Institution Yesterday.

List of Some of the Principal Contributors to Its Support.

The formal opening of the new building henceforward to be occupied as the Hospital for Women and Children, occurred yesterday. There was no special ceremony about the opening of this most deserving institution. Its occupancy was, like its work, quiet and unostentatious.

Something has already been said in these columns on this subject. A full account of the work done by this institution for the cause of humanity has been published in THE TRIBUNE, and very little remains to be added on this occasion. The new building is situated upon a lot 155 feet square, on the northwest corner of Paulina and Adams streets, and is two stories high, with a basement above ground. It was formerly used as two dwelling-houses, but the Directors have thrown the two houses into one large and serviceable building, which, together with the lot, they own with little encumbrance. It has been divided into wards and apartments for the sufferers, who come into its immediate care, with skill and judgment, and is capable of containing and accommodating thirty patients. The average attendance in hospital has been about fourteen, but the increasing wants of the hospital has necessitated the extension of its accommodations. Besides this, there is a dispensary where medicines are gratuitously afforded to the deserving poor, the whole of the medical department being under the charge of Dr. Mary Thompson, a lady who, for years, has devoted her time and ability to the assistance of sufferers without compensation. There are two lady physicians in the hospital, and this is a point that especially commends itself to the charitable ladies of this city.

As stated above, the opening was unostentatious. The building was thrown open for inspection to the ladies of the city who were interested in the project, and many hundreds of them yesterday evidenced their interest by visiting it. The building was thronged from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till a very late hour last night. A very tempting lunch was spread in the back parlor all day, and it was patronized liberally. The evening was very pleasantly spent by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who looked through it, and chatted about the prospects of the institution. It was quite late, when a number of the visitors requested the Rev. Dr. Ryder to address them. The exercises proper consisted of a prayer by the gentleman named, followed by reading of the Scriptures, after which he made a few remarks on the beneficial influence of such an institution, and the good expected of it.

The patients will be removed to their new quarters immediately. During the day, a number of ladies contributed to the maintenance of the institution with cash, while presents were received from various sources.

Following are the donations made in cash: Church of the Messiah, $96; E. G. Hall, $20; Mrs. F. B. Gardner, $20; Mrs. E. S. Pike, $20; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, $10; Mrs. J. C. Hilton, $10; Mrs. J. Medill, $10; Mrs. D. A. Gage, $10; Mrs. W. H. Kimball, $5; Mrs. Denton, $10; Mrs. C. C. Clarke, $5; E. S. Pike, $10; Mrs. J. B. Rice, $25; Mrs. A. G. Burley, $10; Mrs. George Hall, $30; Mrs. Campbell, $10; Mrs. Pulsifer, $10; Mrs. George Severns, $15; St. Paul's Universalist Church, $20; L. S. Sanger $5; and F. B. Gardner, $5.

There were also very many donations in goods, the special articles it is needless to enumerate. The donors and cash value of the donations are as follows: Heath & Milligan, $34.75; John Alston & Co., $25; Fuller & Fuller, $13.50; Daniel Shipman, $18; Sullivan & Bros., $16; DeGolyer & Co., $22.50; E. W. Blatchford & Co., $125; Field, Leiter & Co., $75.52; Allen & Mackey and Hollister & Co., carpets, mats, &c.; S. H. Ransom & Co., $50; Irons & Co., 15; Noble & Co., $15; Thayer & Tobey, parlor set and dining-room table; Tyrrell & Burley and Ira Bowen & Co., crockery; Simpson, Norwell & Co., $3.30; N. Matson & Co., $18; American Clock Company, $25; Hodges & Co., $2.50; Vickery, Forbes & Co., $3; J. Duffy, $1.50; J. H. McGennies, $25; H. Andrews, $5; Giles & Bros., $11; Wilmarth & Co., Bassett & Co., Mrs. E. G. Hall, Biggs, Spencer & Co., $12; Scott, Ovington & Co., $12.30; Williamson & Gray, $8; —— Humiston, $8.50; —— Peacock, $3; Baldwin Bros., $4.50; Ketchum & Martin, $10; Robert Law, $12; D. Boyle, $12; Hatch & Breeze, $5; besides others not yet noted down.

PERSONAL.

Fred Gould, of the Gardner House, is rusticating in St. Louis for a few days.

Col. James H. Finnigan is expected back from Cincinnati to-day.

Miss Mathilda Fletcher will lecture to-morrow evening at the University Place Baptist Church.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, well known through the country as the "blind preacher," is at the Sherman House.

Mrs. John G. Saxe and Miss Saxe, wife and daughter of the distinguished Vermont poet, are at the Briggs House.

Stanley, of the New York *Herald*, who found Livingstone, will lecture at the Academy of Music next Sunday evening.

Superintendent of Police Washburn was in his office yesterday, having recovered somewhat from a severe attack of sore throat.

J. H. Raymond, who was Secretary of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners when that body was in existence, is at the Briggs House.

Robert Collyer lectured before the Literary Society of Knox College, Galesburg, last night, on the subject, "Clear Grit," to a large and appreciative audience.

John B. Gough will talk about his own virtues and other people's vices at the Centenary Church, to-morrow evening, and at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on Friday evening.

Brownsville, Texas, papers of the 7th inst. notice the arrival of Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, one of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate Mexican outrages on the frontier.

Capt. William Turtle, ex-Chief of Police, and present General Superintendent of the Bureau of Insurance Against Burglary, lately organized in this city, left for Canada on Monday evening, on business connected with that enterprise.

Mr. R. Bothwell, the talented and genial law reporter of the *Times*, retires from that position this week, having been appointed to another post on the staff, in which his many good qualities as a journalist will find freer exercise than in the dull and laborious toil of a law reporter.

Gov. Beveridge arrived in the city from Springfield yesterday morning for the purpose of attending the funeral of the venerable Mrs. Huddleston, grandmother of Mrs. Beveridge, which took place at Evanston yesterday afternoon. He will return to the State Capitol this morning.

At the last regular meeting of the Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. H. Anderson; Vice-President, C. C. Wetternel; Secretary, Miss Carpenter; Treasurer, K. B. Newell; Presidential Committee, F. P. Fisher, E. T. Duinnng, and Miss Kate Stubbs.

Miss Flora A. Newton, the young actress who was disfigured for life by the explosion of a quantity of "red fire" during a performance of the "Black Crook," at the Academy of Music some weeks since, has written a letter to Manager Gardiner and her brother and sister professionals of the city, expressing gratitude for the generous efforts recently made in her behalf. The matinee benefit given her at the Academy yielded $425.

Bishop Quintard is visiting Texas in the interest of the University of the South.

P. H. Drake, the Plantation Bitters man, will spend $150,000 in advertising, this year.

Budd Doble has offered $60,000 for Gov. Latham's pair of black mares in San Francisco.

The Rev. T. W. Coit, D.D., of Troy, N. Y., has accepted a Professorship in the Barkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Ct.

Judge Webb, of the Eleventh Judicial District of Kansas, who has been under investigation by the Legislature, has resigned.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has appointed the Rev. Canon Moreau, his Vicar, in succession to the late Rev. Canon Truteau.

Chief-Justice Chase has bought a farm of sixty acres in the suburbs of Washington, and intends to spend the rest of his days in quiet retreat.

Charles T. Lewis has compiled, and the Harpers will publish, a complete history of Germany, from the earliest times to 1871, founded upon Muller's "History of the German people."

Mr. Chauveau, Premier of the Quebec Government, has been appointed a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, and also Speaker of the Senate, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, resigned.

Col. Albert R. Lamar, of the Savannah *Advertiser*, has been appointed Solicitor-General in the Eastern Circuit of Georgia, because the Governor and Senate could not agree on any other man.

Sir George E. Cartier, of the Canadian Ministry, now in London, sends word that his health is improving steadily, and that there is every prospect of his return before the close of the approaching session.

"Carl Benson" (Charles Astor Bristed) kicked a society editor out of his house the other day in Washington; and the "society editor" thereupon assaulted Mr. J. M. Morris, one of the Senate Clerks, who owns an interest in the *Chronicle*.

Col. A. G. Horn, of the Meridian *Mercury*, has been appointed one of the three Commissioners under a joint resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, to make propositions to the State of Alabama for the acquisition by Mississippi of the County and City of Mobile.

The Rev. John A. Gray, formerly pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, and who was deposed from the ministry, has been licensed as a local preacher at Topeka, Kan., where he now resides, and will soon enter the regular work of the ministry.

Our conscript fathers sometimes indulge in the pleasures of the dance, and are quite proud of their achievements in that line. Says Senator Justin S. Morrill: "I think I can dance as well as Hannibal Hamlin, and I am sure I can dance better than Zachariah Chandler."

A very handsome and costly pearl ring was stolen last evening from among the bridal presents at the residence of Mrs. Byron Sprague. The thief, if found out, deserves a severe punishment. If such things are to continue, it will be necessary to employ a detective for such occasions.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

Robert P. Trippe, just appointed to the Georgia Supreme Bench for a term of twelve years, was a Know-Nothing member of Congress, 1855-'59, and a member of the Confederate Congress, 1861-'63. The present Gov. Smith, by whom he is appointed, was Mr. Trippe's Democratic rival for Congress in 1855, and succeeded Trippe in the Confederate Congress.

Senator Blair, of Missouri, is so feeble as to require the assistance of a servant or friend while walking around the Capitol. His disease, which is partial paralysis of the spinal column, is of a kind that gradually wears away the physical strength of the victim, and, unless checked by skillful medical treatment, aided by careful nursing, is exceedingly dangerous.

Charles O'Conor, after he had won the Jumel will case for the Chase heirs, was fallen upon by the ladies of Mr. Chase's family with manifestations of gratitude that were quite marked. Mrs. Tranchell embraced and kissed him. Mr. O'Conor observed that, if the elder of the ladies were entitled to kiss him, he had the right to kiss the younger ones, and proceeded to do so, remarking to the Court, "Behold the privilege of age."

COLFAX.

More Testimony Concerning the Nesbitt Checks—What a Chicago Lady Says.

Chicago (Feb. 22) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Your correspondent, in conversation to-day with Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, who resides in this city, ascertained that she resided in Indianapolis, in the same house with Mrs. Matthews, mother of Schuler Colfax, during the summer of 1869. Your correspondent inquired of Mrs. Richardson if she remembered of having heard Mrs. Matthews make any statement relative to Mr. Colfax receiving a gift from any source. She replied that she was possessed of information on that subject which she was willing to make public if it would aid in demonstrating the truth.

She thereupon stated that, about February, 1869, Mrs. Matthews exhibited to her a letter from Mr. Colfax, inclosing a letter from a Mr. Nesbitt, of New York, who, Mrs. Richardson understood, was a retired merchant. Mr. Nesbitt's letter stated, in substance, that he rejoiced in the political success of Mr. Colfax, whom he knew to be able and honest, and supposed to be poor. He expressed admiration for the career of Mr. Colfax, and told him that he would not be able to live upon his salary in Washington in a manner becoming the rank of Vice-President; that he (Nesbitt), having abundant means, would send to Mr. Colfax $1,000 each quarter during his Vice-Presidential term, without expecting a return other than the satisfaction of assisting a public man whose integrity had kept him comparatively poor.

Mrs. Richardson is positive that Mr. Nesbitt stated that he would send $1,000 every quarter. Mrs. Matthews was very proud of so great an appreciation of the character of her son, and the letter of Mr. Colfax inclosing Nesbitt's intimated nothing more than a recognition of Nesbitt's surprising generosity. Mrs. Richardson is not positive as to what form the $1,000 were sent in, but the best of her recollection is, that the letter stated it contained a check for that amount. Soon after the inauguration, Mrs. Matthews informed Mrs. Richardson that Nesbitt was dead, and Mrs. Richardson expressed her regret that Mr. Colfax would thus be deprived of assistance of which he was in need, but, soon after this, a letter was received, which Mrs. Richardson read, from the sons of Nesbitt. This letter stated that they had found a memorandum among the papers of their father, in substance that of the first letter, and that, although they were under no legal obligation, their father having given no instructions in his will, they would keep his pledge. Mrs. Richardson says that her memory is clear as to this letter from Nesbitt's sons.

Your correspondent asked whether Mrs. Matthews was accustomed to return to Mr. Colfax the letters she received from him; and Mrs. Richardson replied that, lacking positive knowledge, she had no reason to suppose that Mrs. Matthews ever returned any of the letters. In answer to your correspondent's question as to why Mrs. Richardson had not made these statements public before, she replied that she had not done so for two reasons: She does not read the newspapers, and did not understand the nature of the controversy; and, secondly, she did not know whether the information coming from her would receive the attention which it would receive coming from another.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person, desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

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LEICESTERSHIRE

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THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in any Part of the World

FOR FAMILY USE.

PINTS - - - 50 CENTS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

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Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

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The floors are laid in English Tile.

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The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

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GEMS OF STRAUSS

Now contains:

Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic, 1,001 Nights, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women, and Song, Publisher, Burgersinn, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes,
And 30 other of his Best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka, Tritsch-Tratsch, Eata Morgana, Mazurka, Belle Helena, Quadrille, Clear the Track Galop, One Heart, One Soul, Lob der Frauen, Mazurka, Orpheus, Quadrille,
And 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas, and Quadrilles.

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss, and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music."—*Evening Mail.*

Price, $2.50 in board covers; $3 in cloth; $4 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.

Now Ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano, $1.

Try SPARKLING RUBIES, 35c, and pronounce it the best and brightest of SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOKS.

Try CHEERFUL VOICES, 50c.

The new SCHOOL SONG BOOK, by L. O. EMERSON. We shall sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and, all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

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479, 481 & 483 State-st., COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $2.50 PER DAY.

Accommodations first-class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

MISSING.

RICHARD DAWSON, formerly a teamster in Chicago. Any person giving such information as shall lead to his discovery will be suitably rewarded; and should this meet the eyes of the said Richard Dawson, he is earnestly requested to communicate with his relatives in England, by which he would hear of something to his advantage. Information to be given to M. JAMES DAWSON, or to Mrs. HANNAH STOWE (late Dawson), Havelock-place, Budlington, Yorkshire, England.

Order of Notice.

Frances L. Graff and Hattie A. Knapp vs. the heirs and devisees of Theodore R. Knapp.

Upon the petition of the said Frances L. Graff and Hattie A. Knapp against the heirs and devisees of Theodore R. Knapp, deceased, returnable before the Superior Court, to be holden at Bridgeport, within and for Fairfield County, State of Connecticut, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1873, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for the sale of lands held in common in said City of Bridgeport by said petitioners and respondents, it appearing to and being found, by the subscribing authority, that the said respondents are absent from this State, and residing in Chicago, in the State of Illinois, Therefore, ordered, that notice of the pendency of said petition be given by publishing a copy of this order three times in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Chicago, commencing on or before the 26th day of February, A. D. 1873.

EDWARD I. SANFORD, A Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 18, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWO ADDITIONAL CONCERTS.

THE UNRIVALED THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA

Will give, before their return to New York, a grand

WAGNER FEST NIGHT,

At the Union Park Congregational Church, on to-morrow night, Feb. 27, and will also repeat the popular programme of the grand gala night of last Wednesday, as a grand

MEMORIAL MATINEE,

On to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Reserved seats for Matinee only $1, for sale at South Side Star depots. Reserved seats for Wagner night, $1.50 and $2, for sale at West Side Star depots and at 268 Wabash-av. South Side buyers of tickets will receive, at 268 Wabash-av., tickets for conveyance to and from Wagner night in chartered omnibuses.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

HEAR

Wendell Phillips

Relate his adventures in Europe, in his lecture on

"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,"

TO-NIGHT.

At Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Tickets for sale at South Side Star Course Depots. Admission, 75 cts; Reserved Seats, $1.00.

BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR

BEECHER'S LECTURES.

TO-DAY.

FIRST LECTURE, U. P. CONG'L CHURCH,

NEXT FRIDAY.

Second Lecture, Michigan-av. Baptist Church, next Monday.

SALE OF TICKETS.

Admission, $1.00. Reserved seat, $1.00 extra. A limited number of the CHOICEST SEATS will be sold at $3.00 extra.

SOUTH SIDE—Carpenter & Sheldon's, 268 Wabash-av., and Bu k & Rayner's, cor. Madison and State-sts.

WEST SIDE—Dyche & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's, 495 Madison-st., cor. Sheldon.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.—Wednesday, Feb. 26, third night of the dramatic gem, FALSE SHAME; Or, NEW YEAR'S EVE, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, and now running in London, where it has reached its 200TH PERFORMANCE. "A beautiful play, finely acted."—Times. "A splendid play, mounted with a royal elegance."—Tribune. "Something really fine."—Journal. Due notice of the first appearance of the charming soubrette, Miss SIDNEY COWELL. In preparation, "PERIL," "THE GENTLE SAVAGE," and "ALIXE." Wednesday and Saturday, FALSE SHAME Matinees.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27, CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

Friday Evening, Feb. 28, MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Subject Lectures—TEMPERANCE.

Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 25c extra. Sale of tickets at F. H. Revell's Publishing Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.; Dyche's Drug Store, corner West Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,

The intrepid Commander of the New York Herald Expedition into Africa, HENRY M.

STANLEY

Will deliver his famous Lecture, entitled

HOW I FOUND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The African Boy, KALULU, whom Mr. Stanley brought with him from the Wilds of Africa, will be present with him on the stage.

Admission, 50 cts., 75 cts., and $1, according to location. Secure your seats in time at the Academy of Music. Sale commences Thursday morning, Feb. 27.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A New and Sparkling Programme. Reappearance of Wm. Arlington. Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable Songs and Dances. Vocal Quintette. The Abyssinian Dwarf. The Arrival of Bolivar, and the laughable burlesque of ROBERT MAKE-AIRS, with new and beautiful scenery.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immense Success of America's Great Sensation,

COUNTERFEIT,

Introducing the great Ethiopian Comedian,

Mr. HARRY AMLAR,

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Actor,

EDWIN BOOTH.

Production of Tom Taylor's powerful Drama—founded on the Opera, "RIGOLETTO"—entitled

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BERTUCCIO, the Duke's Jester......EDWIN BOOTH.

Seats can be secured six days in advance. Order carriages at 10:30. Saturday Matinee, last performance of "THE LADY OF LYONS." Monday, RICHELIEU. Seats can now be secured.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 24, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,

E. T. STETSON,

IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF

NECK AND NECK.

The California sensation artists, COURTRIGHT AND GILBERT.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

On Saturday, March 1, at 6 p. m., will close, finally and definitely, the sale of educational shares and half shares at $150 and $75 each. No shares will be sold after that day.

ROBERT GOLDBECK,
938 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 81 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

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SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 519 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 61 and 63 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 285 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 154 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 152 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 270 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 S. Jefferson, and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 92 Washington-st.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 63 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 138 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-sts.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 224 and 226 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

Stoves.
TIBBALLS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 24 East Lake-st.

Toys and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 185 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 129 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

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1 Cash Prize......15,000 | 1 Cash Prize......10,000
1 Cash Prize......5,000 | 1 Cash Prize......4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

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ENTITLED

THE NEW RECRUITS,

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THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., for the purpose of carrying on a General Real Estate Commission Business. Office Room 19 Major Block.

ISAAC R. HITT,
WILLIS M. HITT.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Pomeroy Investigation; Oakes Ames' Statement; Debate in the House on the Brooks-Ames Expulsion Resolution.

SECOND PAGE—The Law Courts—Washington Letter—An Industrial Exposition—Another Road Coming In—Board of Police—Doctored Barley.

THIRD PAGE—Mileage of Jurymen—The Cook County Pest House—Rafferty's Case—The Woman's Hospital—Personal Items—Colfax's Mistakes—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Freight Discriminations; The Springfield Conference—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Legislative Notes at Springfield—The President's Message on Louisiana Matters—Chicago Dry Goods Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Board of Education Meeting—The City in Brief—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Fools Revenge."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Counterfeit." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, February 26, 1873.

Senator Morton has agreed not to call up Senator Caldwell's case till after March 4.

The extraordinary document read by Gen. Butler to Congress, Monday, was referred to by Judge Poland, in his speech, yesterday, as "something called a report."

The murderer, Samuel C. West, who is 78 years old, was sentenced, yesterday, at Geneva, to imprisonment for life. Even if the sentence is executed, his incarceration, at his age, cannot be long.

Speaker Blaine and E. B. Washburne are talked of as candidates for the Presidency. The "Credit Lobelia" men are supposed to be against both of them, but especially against Blaine, because he moved the investigation.

It is stated as an interesting bit of social gossip that Mr. Henry Wilson, the Vice-President, is about to be married. It is safe to assume that the future Mrs. Wilson will not care to accept any Credit Mobilier stock as a bridal present.

The question of Chinese cheap labor has been brought before Congress by the Committee on Education and Labor, who asked unanimous consent to report Coghlan's bill prohibiting contracts for servile labor. The consent they asked was not given.

Mr. Colfax's room, in Washington, is reported to have been robbed of $4,000 in bonds. The misfortune is all the greater because this sum was not the identical $4,000 Nesbitt contribution, which Mr. Colfax would undoubtedly have given up, along with its recollections, without any reluctance.

Jurors in Cook County are hereafter to be allowed mileage only once each way during their service. The law is construed by the Circuit Judges in the decision delivered by Judge Tree to presume that a citizen when once summoned will remain in constant attendance on the court. He may go home at night, but at his own peril and expense. He will be paid mileage only for one journey to the court and for one to his home. This decision will save the county many tens of thousands of dollars a year.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain is over. The National Assembly has elected a new Ministry, which leaves President Figueras and Minister Castelar and their associates in the Departments of Justice and the Interior untouched. The Chiefs of the Marine, Finance, Public Works Colonies, and War Departments are changed. President Figueras introduced the new Ministry to the Assembly in a speech, in which he stated that the policy of the Government would be unaltered.

President Grant asks Congress to take some action, if any be feasible, to put an end to the complications that are now prostrating the business and political interests of Louisiana. He recites the facts of the conflict of authority, the existence of two Executives and two Legislatures, explains and defends his interference to sustain Judge Durell, and states that, in case Congress does nothing to restore order in the State, he will feel it his duty to do so by recognizing and maintaining the Government declared elected by the Lynch Returning Board.

Senator Pomeroy declares that the $7,000 he paid York was given him to be taken to a mutual friend who needed that sum of money to complete the capital necessary for the establishment of a National Bank at Independence. He says that York asked him to intrust the money to him for delivery. The Senator avers that he never himself used, or authorized others for him to use, money to purchase his election. York was recalled, and swore that the National Bank at Independence had never been mentioned in his negotiations with Pomeroy.

In the debate on the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee, Mr. Farnsworth reduced that document to these four propositions: 1. That Oakes Ames had bribed his friends. 2. That they did not know they were bribed. 3. That they were not affected by the bribery. 4. That neither Ames nor they knew for what purpose the bribery was attempted. Mr. Farnsworth declared his inability to see why Ames should bribe his friends, or how one person could commit a bribery any more than one person could commit matrimony.

There are some discrepancies, it is stated by a special committee of the State Senate, between the report made by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to its stockholders and that made by it to the Railroad Commissioners. In the latter, the cost of construction is put at $36,000 per mile, with $8,000 more for equipment; in the former, the road is said to have built at the rate of $16,000, equipment included. The road has received local and other aid sufficient to reduce this cost to $10,288 per mile. The Committee say that in their report to the public the Company attempted to show how much the road cost and how little they made, while to their stockholders they showed how cheaply it was built and how much they were making. The Committee complain that the reports of the railroad companies to the Railroad Commissioners abound in errors, some amounting to mistakes of $1,000,000.

Prince Bismarck has recently made a speech which brings confusion to those who have attempted to attribute his partial retirement to a disagreement with the Emperor. He explains that he has borne the burden of an accumulation of offices for many years, but that he is no longer strong enough to do it. He reminds the people that he is growing old. Bismarck was for a long time Minister-President, which required him to direct the policy of the various members of the Cabinet; he was also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the head of the administration of Alsace and Lorraine. He has resigned his position of Premier and retained the two latter. It would be but natural to suppose, in the absence of his explanation, that he would have preferred to resign the two latter, as a means for reducing his labors, and retained the higher position, if he had exercised his own choice in the matter.

In the Congressional discussion of that portion of the appropriations set aside for the diplomatic and consular service, some curious revelations were made. It was found, for instance, that an old law provides that, when one Minister performs at the same time the duties of Minister to another country, he shall receive, in addition to his own salary, half the pay attached to the latter position. As half a dozen Central American missions are consolidated, it was discovered that the Minister performing the duties was in receipt of $22,500 a year, or $5,000 more than the Minister to France or England receives. It was also found that, though there is no longer any such Government as Paraguay, a Minister is always appointed, and draws his pay without even going near the country. These are but samples of the present condition of the American diplomatic and consular systems. One or two unimportant reductions of pay were made, but it is evident that there should be a complete revision of the laws and practices of foreign representation.

When the report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee came before the House, yesterday, Gen. Butler surpassed himself by moving that the evidence gathered by the Committee be referred to the District Attorney and the prosecuting officers of the District of Columbia, to be by them submitted to the Grand Jury, who should find indictments if they were called for by the facts. The debate was opened by Mr. Poland, who defended the report of the Committee, and urged vehemently that Ames and Brooks be expelled. Some of his arguments had a far wider range than he evidently meant to give them. In referring to Ames' bribing he said: "If a man's moral sense saw no wrong in what his predecessors had declared a penitentiary offense which should forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such a man fit to sit here as one of the law-makers of the land?" This "penitentiary offense" is bribery; a bribe to be given must be taken; does Judge Poland mean to reverse the Scriptural rule, and declare, as to bribes, that it is more blessed to receive than to give?

A principle has been recognized in the governing of the Boston police which, though not unknown in European cities, is entirely new in this country. It comprehends the necessity for preventing crime in order to diminish it. The idea of police duty in most cities is that of making arrests after crime has been committed. At all events, this has been the case in Chicago. Bodies of thieves have been known to infest the city, to have their regular places of rendezvous, and to come and go without hindrance, as long as they were not actually caught in a criminal act. Gambling-houses have been permitted to be furnished and opened under the very eyes and nose of the police without interference, until an order for "pulling" them has been issued. The Boston idea goes back of the commission of crime, and endeavors to forestall it. One of the very first steps of this new departure was to dismiss the regular detective force. It was assumed, and probably not without justice, that commerce between the thieves and detectives is a natural sequence of this system. Its abolition also gives an opportunity for the employment of citizens, upon occasion, who are not known to the dangerous classes as are the familiar faces of the regular detective force. The new plan is said to work admirably in Boston, and is applied to the numerous preventive measures that constantly develop themselves when such a treatment is in vogue. It would be well for the police authorities of Chicago to inform themselves upon the details of the Boston system.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was in good demand and 20c per brl higher, closing at $13.30@13.35 cash, and $13.65@13.70 seller April. Lard was active and unchanged, at $7.65 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.85 seller April. Meats were less active and a shade easier, at 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs; 6⅞c for short clear, and 8⅝@8¾c per lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.30@5.45. Highwines were quiet and steady at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and firm at 12½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was moderately active and 1¼@1½c lower, closing at $1.18⅜ cash, $1.18⅜ seller March, and $1.21⅛ seller April. Corn was tame and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31c cash or seller March, and 31⅜c seller April. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 25⅜c cash, and 26⅛c seller April. Rye was dull and 1@1½c lower, closing at 63c. Barley was in moderate demand and irregular, closing at 69½@70c for regular No. 2, or seller March. The market for lean hogs was active and excited. The demand was mainly on Eastern account, but the competition was brisk, and prices advanced 15@20c per 100 lbs, closing at $4.50@5.00. The cattle trade was fairly active, with prices firm. Sheep were quiet and unchanged. The stocks of grain in store on Saturday last were 2,020,754 bu wheat; 5,040,108 bu corn; 1,489,965 bu oats; 301,497 bu rye, and 396,118 bu barley. Total, 9,248,442 bu, and 85,452 bu corn afloat.

There is said to be serious apprehension of a coal-famine in England. The prices have been so high already that the poorer classes have had to do without it. The sum of $12.50 does not seem to be an exorbitant price for cannel coal, according to the American tariff, but it is so in view of the fact that the average price in England heretofore has been from $5 to $6. The rise is explained by the existence of a ring of proprietors and a ring of dealers, who fix the prices to suit themselves. They claim that the recent strikes, the diminution of the number of hours which the miners work, and the increase of the pay which they receive, force them to fix the prices at the high figures stated. Political economists go further, however, and assert that henceforth the demand will be in excess of the supply, and that prices will increase proportionately. It is said that the combined coal-fields of England do not contain more than 90,000,000,000 tons. The annual consumption is estimated at about 115,000,000 tons. The cost of mining is increasing, not only on account of the higher prices paid for labor, but on account of the greater depth at which the coal must be worked. The latter difficulty will naturally grow with every year. Under these conditions, it is safe to assume that coal will never again be so cheap in England as heretofore,—a circumstance that will materially affect the industrial and financial interests of the country.

The Colfax controversy still rages in a small way. Mr. E. G. D. Holden publishes in the Grand Rapids *Eagle* two letters from Mr. Colfax to himself, to prove that the Vice-President is "a generous, confiding man," and that the charges against him cannot be true. One of these letters, dated South Bend, Oct. 15, 1872, accepting an invitation to make a political speech in Michigan, says:

> But I cannot accept the $100 you so kindly proffer. My salary scarcely pays my expenses, but I never yet took a cent for speaking for the cause I love, even for expenses in canvasses. Yours very truly,
> SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Mr. Holden was not aware, perhaps, when he published this letter, that Mr. Colfax had admitted the acceptance of a $1,000 check from Nesbitt in April, 1868, for his personal expenses (not for the Indiana Committee's expenses), in the canvass of that year. The letter to Holden, therefore, does not go far to establish what it was intended to prove.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has been interviewed by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the subject. She says that, when residing in Indianapolis during the spring and summer of 1869, Mrs. Matthews exhibited to her a letter from Nesbitt to Colfax, which had inclosed $1,000 (she thinks the remittance was in the form of a check), in which Nesbitt said he would send Colfax $1,000 every three months. The interviewer continues:

> In answer to the correspondent's question as to why Mrs. Richardson had not made these statements public before, she replied that she had not done so for two reasons. She does not read the newspapers, and did not understand the nature of the controversy; and, secondly, she did not know whether the information coming from her would receive the attention which it would receive coming from another.

The importance of Mrs. Richardson's testimony seems to consist in the fact, not heretofore mentioned, that Nesbitt's remittances were to be $1,000 *quarterly*. The three check remittances were made in April, July, and November, at intervals of three months. The alleged greenback remittance in June seems to disturb this methodical arrangement considerably.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

The intimation is made pretty broadly in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Alton Railroad case, that a discrimination in freight charges which is grounded upon the mere fact of competition, and has no other fact to sustain it, is an unjust discrimination, and one which will not be tolerated. This is a declaration of the gravest importance, and whether the towns which are now discriminated against, as in the case of Lexington *vs.* Bloomington, shall reap all the advantages they hope for or not, it behooves the railway companies to put their business into harmony with this doctrine forthwith. It may be alleged that the discrimination in favor of Bloomington not having been created by the Alton Railway, but by other competing roads, the discrimination will practically continue after the Alton Railway shall have conformed to the principle laid down by the Court—that is, that an increase of its rates to $5.65 per M for carrying lumber to Bloomington will not put Lexington on the same footing as Bloomington, since the road from Toledo (which, being mainly an Indiana and Ohio corporation, is not subject to the jurisdiction of this State) can still carry lumber to Bloomington for $5. We assume, for the purpose of argument, that the Alton Railway's allegation, that it cannot carry lumber at a profit if it is compelled to reduce its rates at all points on its line to the figure adopted for Bloomington, is true. If it be true, then the advantage possessed by Bloomington over Lexington will continue the same as before, and the only result will be that Illinois railways and Illinois lumber merchants will lose a traffic which they now have, and the railways and merchants of other States will gain it. If it be not true, then the people everywhere will have gained a material advantage.

One thing is certain: the decision must be sustained. It is an application of the principles of the common law to common carriers. It is a just principle which forbids discrimination between different communities and different individuals of the same community. Whatever inconveniences it entails upon the carrier, in the complicated relations of modern railways, the inconveniences resulting to the community from the opposite principle are much greater. Moreover, the common law is now the barrier which stands between the railways and that class of demagogues who propose that a fine of $16,000,000 shall be imposed for the offense of carrying one car-load of lumber to Bloomington for $5 per M, while $5.65 per M is charged for carrying another car-load to Lexington. The railways cannot afford to aid in breaking down the common law. They must conform to it, and the sooner they set about it the better for themselves.

THE SPRINGFIELD CONFERENCE.

An informal meeting of gentlemen at Springfield, a few days ago, drew out an expression of opinion from those present, of various antecedents, as to the probable shape of political parties in the future. It was conceded that one misfortune of the Cincinnati movement was, that it had not been simply the beginning of a new party, instead of one wing of a double organization. The campaign of 1872, instead of being the vigorous effort of a new party contending against an old one, was the disunited action of two separate bodies. The Democratic party did not abandon its organization or lay aside its distinctive character. It nominated Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, at the same time holding to the Democratic organization. Probably it could not have done anything else at that time. On the other hand, the Liberals could not, even if they were so disposed, attach themselves to the Democratic party. In breaking with their old political friends, they had no intention of elevating their old political enemies; still less of putting in force the principles which had governed the Democratic party during the previous ten years. The Cincinnati movement was intended to organize a new party. It came short of its object by striving for success in the first campaign. The Democratic party, instead of uniting as members of this new party, disclaimed any open connection with it, but adopted its platform and resolved to vote for its candidates. The opposition in 1872 was, therefore, a dual organization, having no firm bond of unity. Some Democrats, still holding allegiance to their party, refused to vote for Republicans, and Republicans in the several State elections refused to vote for men who insisted that they belonged to the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, as Gov. Palmer remarked at Springfield, it is a wonder that the Liberal candidates received as large a vote as they did. The wonder is not that so many Democrats voted for Grant, or refused to vote, but that so many voted for Greeley.

The experience of 1872 shows that the dual system must be abandoned. The Liberal party must stand on its own bottom. There must be no partnerships; it must do business in its own name. If its principles are not sufficiently attractive to command a following, it had better not attempt to be a party. If the Republican and Democratic parties are to continue, a new party can have no more affiliation with the one than the other. Better have a distinct and separate organization, with well-defined principles, with only ten voters in each State at the first election, than repeat the experiment of last year. Let those who believe that both the old parties have outlived their usefulness and their purity be equally invited to join it, and take part in managing its affairs, and giving it ultimate success.

Apprehensions were expressed at the Springfield meeting that the whole Democratic party would not join a new party. Very likely. It is not desirable that they should. There never was a dissolution of a party where all its members went over in a body to the new one. When the Whig party expired, not more than half of its members joined the new Republican party; a moiety of Whigs went to the Democrats, while the new Republican party was made up about equally of both the old parties. Any movement for a new party which waits until the whole Democratic party or the whole Republican party is prepared to join it, must be considered as virtually abandoned. Unless the new party has some distinctive principles, or *raison d'etre*, to offer, there is no occasion for it at all. The idea of a new party presupposes that there are insuperable objections to all existing parties, and that its declaration of principles is a public necessity. If that necessity exists, then let the new party be formed upon its own principles, without regard to numbers, and let an invitation be extended to individuals, not political parties, to join it. We believe that if such a party had been organized in 1872, a much larger portion of the Republican party would have joined it, though it might still have failed of success. We suppose that a very large portion of the Democratic party would have joined the "Strong Government" organization, just as the old-line Whigs, under the lead of James Brooks, Millard Fillmore, Henry A. Wise, and Reverdy Johnson, went over to the pro-slavery wing of the Democracy. But the new party being responsible for nothing in the past, being uncorrupted by spoils, and being aggressive in its advocacy of reforms and the establishment of new and long-needed policies, would have had the cordial and hearty support of a sufficient number of people to constitute now a strong minority, instead of being a political nonentity, not numerous enough in Congress to keep the Republicans from goring and trampling each other as they are now doing.

THE COST OF RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS.

If there had been no other result from the establishment of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners than the publication of their second annual report, the money spent would have been well repaid. No other volume of information so important in all respects has ever been published in this State, and for the first time the Legislature has had the information actually needed for intelligent legislation upon the subject of railroads. But the tables of statistics furnished by the Commissioners, valuable as they are, can be made still more useful. For instance, the Commissioners furnish tables showing: The amount of the stock and debts of the various railway companies; the length of line, and cost of road and equipment; equipment and mileage of trains; earnings in detail; expenses in detail; gross earnings and expenses compared; tables of the tonnage, and a report of the accidents of the year. In the decision of the McLean County case, the Supreme Court made a suggestion that, in future suits to test the justice or injustice of discriminating rates, the railroad company might offer evidence explaining the same, including the rate of profit derived from the capital invested in the road. The importance of this point had occurred to the Railroad Commissioners, who, in their report, after stating that the cost of the railroads in this State averaged about $42,264 per mile, used this language:

> The fact that our roads show such great cost cannot, as a rule, be traced to natural obstacles and difficulties of construction presented by the material encountered, or by the contour of the surface of the State. On the contrary, the topography of the country is especially adapted to the building of railroads at a moderate cost. It may be safely assumed that during the past twenty years the average cash cost of constructing the railroads of the State, including their equipment, has not exceeded $25,000 per mile. The difference between this and the cost they represent has arisen in various ways, such as fictitious stock rated full paid, sacrifices made in the sale of securities, and other losses growing out of bad management and unavoidable delays in the work of construction.

What is needed to complete the information embodied in the tables of statistics is an accurate analysis of the capital stock and bonded debts which now represent the cost of the road, and upon which profit is expected. How much of this capital stock is fictitious? How much of this cost consists of the sale of securities below par, and how much of this sacrifice was the result of necessity, and how much of bad management and fraud? Let the new Board of Commissioners supply this deficiency (the old Board could not do everything at once), so that courts and juries in the future may be able to determine how far a profit upon fictitious stock or fraudulent debt renders rates and discriminations just and reasonable, which otherwise would be oppressive and illegal. According to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the railroads will hereafter be placed on the defensive, and, when they make a discrimination in rates, there must be some other excuse than the mere fact of competition; they must be prepared to furnish to the satisfaction of a court and jury such an array of circumstances and considerations as will constitute a justification of the same. In this, the item of receipts and expenditures and profit upon capital invested will be an important point. The question whether the companies are entitled to profit upon a cost of, say, $25,000 per mile, or upon a cost of $42,000 per mile; whether fictitious stock, or bonds issued fraudulently, are to be paid for by exactions on the public, are matters which may have a grave bearing upon the subject, and upon which the Railroad Commissioners, representing the people, should have full and accurate information.

The cost of several of these roads, as represented by their capital stock and debts, with the amount of such cost per mile, is given as follows:

Roads.	*No. of miles.*	*Cost of road, &c.*	*Cost per mile.*
Chicago & Alton	548	$16,083,800	$29,359
Chicago, B. & Q.	761	35,398,727	46,383
Chic., D. & Vincennes	102	2,321,000	22,765
Illinois Central	705	33,902,987	45,356

These will serve to show the wide variance in the figures of the reported cost of the several roads. Can there be more important information with respect to future litigation than a statement of what this cost consists,—how much of it is real and honest, and how much fictitious. That there is a real and *bona fide* difference in the cost of different railroads and their equipment, and between the same railroads at different times, is beyond all doubt, and it therefore follows that what would be reasonable rates on one road would be unreasonable rates on others. These and similar questions are certain to rise in future litigation, under whatever laws may be adopted. They point out the necessity of obtaining full details concerning the cost of railroads, and the real and fictitious values represented by their stock and debts.

NOTES AND OPINON.

A Congressional Query: How is your Credit?

—What has become of Colfax's suit for perjury against Oakes Ames?

—John C. Connor, the Texas Congressman (from Indiana), announces that he shall hereafter support the Administration. The Democrats who sent Capt. Connor to Washington did not re-elect him. Hence, a bid for Federal office.

The Lower House of Congress avoids a vote on the Louisiana question, in this way:

> Lott (colored) abandons contest for Boarman's seat, with the understanding that he shall be paid by the House expenses of the contest. Lott had Pinchback's, and Boarman Warmoth's certificate.

—The atmosphere of New Orleans being more and more uncongenial, the Kellogg Government talks of going up-river to Baton Rouge.

—The Cleveland *Leader* says:

> The extra session of the Senate, which it is announced that the President will convene immediately at the close of the present Congress, will be occupied almost exclusively with confirming the President's nominations. No legislation can be had, since the House will not be in session; nothing but executive business can be attended to.

Indeed, but there can. The Senate is privileged to inquire at once into the election returns and qualifications of its new members, notably Jones, Mitchell, Sargent, Patterson (of S. C.), Bogy, Ingalls, and others, besides determining between the rival claimants for Louisiana and Alabama. All this business may, and should, be done before the regular session next winter.

—Nebraska politicians are now agitating for a division of the State, on the line of the Platte. Two Senators are not enough for its 128,000 inhabitants; and, what is worse, one capital cannot be located on both sides of the river.

—The Leavenworth *Times* (D. K. Anthony's paper) has these paragraphs:

> It is currently reported on the streets that in the event of Caldwell's expulsion from the Senate, Len Smith will refuse to pay his half of the expenses incurred in the election and defense of Caldwell. It is well known that Smith, by agreement with Caldwell, was to pay one-half the cost of the election, and share alike in the profits to arise out of any and all Senatorial schemes. It is generally understood that up to this time very little money has been made.
>
> There seems to be only one opinion concerning the scamp [George C. Crowther] who is Secretary of the Senate. His statement that $6,200 had been received by him from members who had been bribed, and his denial of the same after the statement had by his authority been telegraphed over the country, is cause for his expulsion from the place he dishonors.

An exchange says "Caldwell did not bribe the Kansas Legislature." Then it was because the Kansas Legislature demanded $15 or $20 more than Caldwell could raise—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Oakes Ames says he has no intention of being expelled from Congress. It would seem a little queer if he were to be ostracised by a body like the present Congress.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Philadelphia *Press* pleasantly alludes to an illustrious Pennsylvania Senator as the "hoary chief of political corruptionists—the original debaucher of Legislatures," and calls for a visitation of public scorn upon men like him as well as upon "comparatively innocent men like Mr. Colfax." "We are," it says, "in favor of a ceaseless war upon the epidemic of corruption which is threatening to swamp Republican institutions in a sea of universal disgust, but let the work of punishment begin with the principal official rogues—the Mephistos in Congress, who, in connection with lobby agents, plan campaigns against the Treasury and secure for themselves the lion's share."

—We have not noticed any inflammatory action in the Cincinnati pulpit respecting the Credit Mobilier. Is it the fact that some Christian statesmen are involved, that wets the powder of our pulpit canoniers? The Rev. Laird Collier, of Chicago, recently ventilated, in a sermon, the Credit Mobilier, taking for his text Isaiah i., 2, 3: "Thy Princes are companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards." And there was quite a snuffle about it, too. The *Inter-Ocean* put its ears over its eyes and boohooed right out—"bellered," as they say in France.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It turns out that all those Credit Mobilier Congressmen are innocent. They say so themselves.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—It is cheering to observe that one organ of public opinion having a large printed surface still labors for the succor of Colfax. It is Elder Scammon's paper, of Chicago, and the fact is logically accounted for in the prospectus of the paper, which conspicuously advertises that it is "independent in nothing."—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The business card of the enterprising Nesbitt was printed on the seal of the very envelope which was furnished the Government. This fact created a great deal of comment at the time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—First class in Congressional moral philosophy, stand up. Teacher—"What's the highest duty of man?" Some of the class hesitate, but the majority quickly answer: "To catch a Congressman doing wrong without knowing it." Teacher—"What's the next highest?" Class (with a unanimous roar)—"To punish the catcher!" Teacher—"Bless you, my lads. You're 'too bright, too beautiful' to last."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—Some journals talk as if there were dissension brewing between President Grant and Congress. Not a bit of it. If he can only get the country to looking at the awful crimes of the polygamous Mormons out in Utah, the Credit Mobilier men in Washington will all make a solemn compact to vote for a third term to their preserver.—*New York World.*

—A Washington paper regularly publishes what it calls "C. M. Personals." What does that mean?" inquired a greenhorn. "Oh, C. M., Credit Mobilier, don't you know? An M. C. reversed.

—Scientists declare that Mr. Colfax's explanation will not stand a "spectrum analysis."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—It is said that Schuyler Colfax—but who wants to know any more about Schuyler Colfax?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Grant is to be inaugurated on a platform 325 feet in length by 150 in width. Are all his office-holding relations to be present? If yes, what room will there be left for Congress and the rest of mankind?—*New York Sun.*

—There is no doubt about it. Judge Charles Sherman has got himself into the worst scrape of the season; and it has been a pretty good season for scrapes too.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—That a Judge of the United States Court should engage in such practices is one of the most saddening illustrations of the demoralization of our politics. The judiciary is the last resort of a free people, and when it becomes corrupted, our Republican institutions are poisoned at their fountain.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—It is gratifying to know that, while the retiring Vice President has been convicted of telling a black lie, his successor confesses to telling a white one. The distinction is not without a difference, though there are old-fashioned Puritans who are so rigid in their notions of morality as to insist that a lie is a lie "for a' that."—*Golden Age.*

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) says Colfax is worse off with the Nesbitt money than with the $1,200 check; and that, "beyond the shadow of a doubt, he is guilty of awful and deliberate perjury." Then, speaking of the proposed impeachment, it adds, emphatically:

> No! Let Mr. Colfax bear with him into private life the crushing load of disgrace and humiliation. At one time the most honored and popular of our public men, he ends his career an object of profound pity. The public cannot feel indignant at him. They are too merciful to despise him. With all their hearts they pity him, as a man whose good name is ruined, and whose fair fame is disgracefully tarnished forever.

—Let no American, especially no *young* American, fall into the blunder of supposing, because Mr. Colfax escapes impeachment, he has therefore escaped punishment. He carries his judge and executioner within his own bosom. One glimpse into that secret torture-chamber would melt to sudden pity the fiercest partisan or personal enemy who is now clamoring for his impeachment.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Vice-President defunct continues to point the moral of the poet's lines:

> Oh, what a tangled web we weave
> When first we practice to deceive!

—No statesman devoted to the Christian religion was proved to be a rascal yesterday for the first time; and a holy calm, the lull after the storm, is said to have pervaded the great, straggling capital.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Shall we never get to the end of it? Has Congress become a mere instrument in the hands of public plunderers for the robbery of the Treasury? In the Sherman lobby case, Legrand Lockwood testified that $1,000,000 was spent in Washington, last winter, to increase the subsidy to the Pacific Mail to $1,000,000 for ten years, instead of $500,000, as heretofore. The service was increased from a monthly to a semi-monthly mail. An investigating committee has been called for, and the public may reasonably expect a continuation of the nauseating stench which follows the uncovering of corruption. Well, while at it let the Augean stables be thoroughly cleansed.—*Toledo Blade.*

—We trust that there will be no hesitation in impeaching Judge Sherman, if the Committee of Ways and Means are satisfied that he has been making money in the lobby. He would serve very well as a "awful example." That he was engaged in very dirty business for a Federal Judge cannot be denied, nor is his record entirely clear with reference to his connection with the Union Pacific as a Government Director. Let his official head be cut off very short, if he is found guilty. If lobbyists cannot be driven out of Washington, they can at least be driven off from the United States bench.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the State Association at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—The State Temperance Association met to-day in this city at the office of the Secretary of State. It was numerously attended by representative men from various parts of the State. The topic of discussion was the present Temperance law, the reports concerning the operation of which seemed to be of the most flattering character. The verdict was that much good had been accomplished by it, and, if continued in operation, as they hoped it would be, it would almost effectually cure many of the worst phases of the liquor traffic. With the suggestion of a few trifling amendments, the law was indorsed by the Association.

At the evening session the following resolutions were passed:

> We, the friends of temperance in convention assembled, at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1873, hereby express our firm conviction of the needs of united and harmonious action on the part of all who desire to see our present law regulating the sale of liquor inforced, and the full fruits thereof secured to the blessing of the unfortunate inebriate of to-day and the generations yet to be. We are also convinced that the principles of total abstinence and entire prohibition are the only ultimate results to which we must, as a true and loyal people, aspire, and we reaffirm our pledges to these principles in our own lives and practice as a duty we owe to our God, to ourselves, and to the cause of justice and humanity. Recognizing the effective labor and glorious achievements of the various temperance organizations of our State, we hereby earnestly invite their co-operation in carrying out the objects of the State Temperance Union organization of this date. Adopted.

The Constitution provides the name of the organization as the Illinois State Temperance Union. The officers are to be a President and Vice President for each Congressional District, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee of Five, and a State Organizer. The officers are: Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, President; Vice-Presidents—First District, J. L. Drake, Chicago; Second District, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst; Third District, L. F. Slocum, Lake County; Fourth District, J. Lane, of Rockford; Fifth District, W. Snyder, of Whiteside County; Sixth District, W. H. Jordan, of Princeton; Seventh District, Hon. W. Reddick, of LaSalle; Eighth District, B. C. Cole, of Kankakee; Ninth District, Rev. J. G. Evans, of Knox; Eleventh District, Dr. R. McCormick, of Adams; Twelfth District, Maj. W. B. Little, of Christian; Thirteenth District, John McGowen, of McLean; Fourteenth District, John Hyde, of Coles; Fifteenth District, J. W. Henry, of Shelby; Sixteenth District, J. F. Douglass, of Fayette; Eighteenth District, B. G. Root. The Tenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Districts were left blank. Secretary, F. D. Dalton; Treasurer, Capt. S. P. Mooney, of Pana; State Organizer, J. L. Seward; Executive Committee, Rev. G. L. Taylor, LaSalle County; Rev. W. H. Smith, LaSalle County; James Roberts, of Carbondale.

The appointments of officers were confirmed by the Convention.

All persons over 15 years of age can become members of the Association by signing the constitution and upon the payment of 25 cents as a membership fee. The Association will hold its next meeting on the 3d of May next at Pana, and one delegate will be allowed to every twenty-five members.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Signal Service reports more moderate and generally cloudy weather this morning all over the country. San Francisco, 48 degrees above; Corinne, Utah, 28 above; Cheyenne, 17 above; Omaha, 10 above; Pembina, 10 above; Breckinridge, 8 above; Duluth, 21 above; St. Paul, 6 above; Marquette, 28 above; Davenport, 7 above; St. Louis, 22 above; Chicago, 13 above; Detroit, 12 above; Toronto, 15 above; Quebec, 23 above; Boston, 20 above; New York, 17 above; Washington, 19 above; Charleston, S. C., 37 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 44 above; Havana, Cuba, 67 above; New Orleans, 58 above; Memphis, 31 above; Nashville and Louisville, 27 above; Cincinnati, 22 above; Pittsburgh, 13 above. Snowing in Northern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Raining in Northern Florida.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 25.—All the railroads centering in this city have been badly blocked by snow.

Westerly winds will continue, with warm temperature and increasing cloudiness, over the New England and Middle States on Wednesday. Easterly winds, with rising temperature and cloudy weather, will prevail over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. Southerly and easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail from the Western Gulf coast to Missouri. An area of low barometer will move eastward to Lower Missouri, accompanied by southeast and northeast winds. Cloudy weather and possibly snow from the Upper Lakes to the Missouri.

Forger Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.—A man named Orloff B. Westman was arrested here to-day, for forging an indorsement to a check for $4,000, purporting to be drawn by a prominent merchant of Denver, Col., some weeks ago. Payment was refused at the Denver Bank, and Westman fled to this city. He was committed to await a requisition.

Fatal Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.—An old lady of 70, mother of J. C. Hearle, of this city, was fatally burned this evening by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. She was fearfully injured about the face, neck, and arms.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 25.—In both Houses numerous petitions relative to the disposal of the land-grant and exemption of certain property from taxation, and remonstrances against the repeal of the Temperance law, were presented; also in the Assembly several petitions, one for the Milwaukee tan-yards; one for the repeal of the laws giving exclusive privileges to gas companies.

SENATE.

Several select committees were announced, among them Messrs. H. N. Davis, Blair, and Burchard on the Assembly resolution for final adjournment March 6.

Senator Cotzhausen, Chairman of the Select Committee on Exemption of Property from Taxation, made a report of some length on the subject, regarding which eighty petitions and remonstrances have been presented, reviewing the whole question, stating a belief that there was an exaggerated idea of the amount of property exempt from taxation on various grounds, conceding some propriety in exempting educational institutions, but holding that the present laws were liable to abuse, and a uniform system and rate of taxation should be adopted. The report recommends the repeal of the act exempting claims under private laws; that the laws exempting railroad, plankroad, insurance, and telegraph companies, and religious, scientific, literary, or benevolent associations, from taxation like other property be so amended as only to exempt from ordinary taxes property necessary and exclusively used for their immediate and legitimate purpose; that cemetery property be exempt; that no lands granted railroads be exempt after the title becomes vested in the grantee.

Three bills were reported partially repealing the present law exempting property from taxation; providing for statistics; repealing exemptions existing under private laws, and increasing the commutation tax of railroads from 3 to 5 per cent.

Bills passed amending the general laws relating to courts held by Justices of the Peace; to provide for the binding of the British Patent Reports; to appropriate the sum of $22,000 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home for the current expenses and improvements; to authorize the State Agent for the St. Croix Railway lands to compromise with trespassers thereon.

Assembly bills were concurred in to facilitate the collection of debts against certain contractors for municipal work; to authorize improvement companies to have a lien on logs, timber, and lumber.

A Senate bill relating to the equalization of assessments in counties, after some debate and opposition by Representatives of northern counties, was referred to a select committee.

The bill to repeal the law establishing a State Commissioner of Immigration was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

ASSEMBLY.

This morning there was quite a sharp debate in regard to the report of the Railroad Committee on the LaCrosse Bridge bills, due Friday last, Messrs. Clark and Palmer opposing, and Mr. Patterson advocating giving further time to the Committee to report, and Mr. Felt, as Chairman, explaining that his delay in reporting was on the request of a majority of the members of the Committee. Finally, the bills were reported favorably, and then recommitted.

The Select Committee on the bill to repeal the Graham Temperance law was required to report on Thursday.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on State Affairs to inquire whether any monument has been erected to the memory of his late Excellency, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey, who died while nobly discharging his duty as Governor of Wisconsin, and whether any money has ever been appropriated from this State for the purpose of providing any monument to his memory; if so, what disposition has been made of it.

Last night and this morning there were eighteen Assembly bills passed, and four memorials to Congress adopted, including a more clearly direct manner of making returns to the Secretary of State; to authorize the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Company to mortgage its lands and property to secure money to complete the canal; to make persons whose recorded log-mark are on logs defendants in suits for services or labor, where the owners are not known; to amend Section 1 to require County Clerks to return to local clerks only taxes unpaid for the previous year; for the better protection of cranberry-marshes, pine, and farm lands from fire; to repeal Chapter 26, General Laws of 1864, relative to place of trial of civil actions; to require Town Clerks making out the tax-roll to compute and carry out the different items of tax in the several columns; to decrease the expense of permanent land-marks, and provide their establishment by supervisors; to amend Section 16, Chapter 137, general laws of 1868, so that Assessors shall not be required to view property where impracticable; to make certificate of an officer evidence of service of papers in civil actions.

Memorials to Congress were offered for the construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal, and ship transportation by way of the great lakes of the Northwest to the Atlantic Ocean; for a geological survey of the State.

Senate bills were concurred in to provide for the collection of certain statistics with a view of more fully equalizing the State taxes; appropriating $28,500 for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Assembly Railroad Committee, after several weeks' consideration, has evenly divided, one member being absent, and agreed to report both the Milwaukee & St. Paul and North Wisconsin bills tomorrow, without any recommendation.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon agreed to report in favor of continuing Weiss, the sitting member, in the seat contested by Bond.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—A bill was introduced to prevent colonization in elections, or to give a person intoxicating liquor and cause him to deposit a vote while under its influence.

A number of Senate bills were put upon their second reading.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges to $5,000 was laid on the table, and one to fix it at $4,000 was ordered engrossed.

The bill to provide for the letting of the State printing to the lowest bidder was considered, and, after debate and attempts to amend the bill, was ordered engrossed.

The bill passed to provide when a person charged with crime shall set up insanity as a defense and the jury shall find him insane, he shall be committed to the Hospital for the Insane for two years, and as much longer as may be necessary to effect a cure; and when a person is acquitted of a felony on the ground of insanity, he shall be confined to such hospital for life.

The bill to regulate the granting of divorces was passed. Two years' residence in the State is required, and six months in the county where the application is filed, and no divorces granted on default.

The bill to provide for the relocation of county-seats on the written petition of two-thirds of the tax-payers passed.

The following bills were also passed: To make it a misdemeanor to injure property belonging to fair-grounds; to authorize Clerks of Circuit Courts and Judges of Circuit Courts to grant injunction in cases pending in adjoining circuits when the Judges are disqualified from sitting in such cases; to provide in case of disagreement of the two appraisers the person holding the office of execution may draw the third.

HOUSE.

Two new bills were introduced, one to authorize railroad companies organized under the laws of the State to make contracts for the use of their tracks by others, and to ratify bona fide contracts for this purpose heretofore made, and to amend this act for the government of the State University and the arrangement of its funds, and for the disposition of certain lands.

A message was read from the Governor vetoing the bill to increase the powers of cities to aid in public improvements, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

The balance of the day was spent in discussing and amending the pending Insurance bill, which was finally laid over until to-morrow afternoon before taking a vote on its engrossing.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 25.—The special committee sent to inquire into the condition of the Hon. S. H. Blackman, injured yesterday in the Jackson accident, returned this morning, and reported that he had recovered consciousness, and was improving.

Several bills passed both Houses, among which were bills organizing several townships in remote counties; also, authorizing arrest of fraudulent debtors after obtaining judgment; also, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of books for the State Library; also, authorizing the City of Coldwater to borrow $8,000 for the payment of certain internal improvements.

Bonds Recovered.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The bonds of which Vice-President Colfax was robbed in Washington, on Saturday, were recovered in this city this evening.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Partial Report of the Special Committee on Railroad Taxation.

The Difference Between Reports to the Commissioners and Those to the Stockholders.

How the Companies List Their Property in Different Counties.

The House at Work on the Municipal Tax Bill.

The West Side Park Bill Reported in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25.—The Special Senate Committee—Castle, Cummings, and Nicolson—appointed to investigate the question of railroad taxes have not yet completed their work. They find that the report made to the Railroad Commissioners does not correspond with the report made to their stockholders in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Take, for instance, the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In their report to the Railroad Commissioners they claim the cost of construction to be $36,000 per mile, and an addition of $3,000 for equipment; while, in their report to their stockholders, they show the road was built and equipped for a total of $720,000 for the forty-five miles, or at the rate of $16,000 per mile, including the equipment, fencing, depots, side-tracks, and water-stations. Of this amount the road has received in local aid and stock, as gifts, $257,150, reducing the cost to $462,850, or $10,288, while the gross earnings for the first six months have been $7,422.23. Comparing these two reports, we can judge how much confidence can be placed in the reports given to the public through the Commission. That report was evidently made to show how much the road cost and how little comparative profit they made; while the other is to show their stockholders how *cheaply* it was built and how *much* they are now receiving on the original expenditure. This Committee find many errors in the report to the Railroad Commissioners,—errors of $1,000,000 at times,—the report being apparently a matter of so little importance as to be just as well wrong as right, proving the necessity of more careful consideration of their affairs. On the part of the State, for which the Railroad Commission have done much, there is more still to do. Again, it is found that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad list their property at different rates in different counties. Take, for instance, LaSalle County, where the rate is $5,000 per mile on the main track and compare it with Kane, where it is listed at $3,000 per mile. It is found that LaSalle, with twenty-seven miles of track, has nearly three times as much value in the main track as Kane with fourteen miles. McDonough County had attempted to raise the railroad assessment, which had been successfully resisted until the railroad, neglecting to list one year, the county raised the assessment three times the original amount, when, to compromise, the railroad agreed upon $5,000 per mile. Now, the question arises, if the main track is worth $5,000 per mile in LaSalle and McDonough, why should it be $3,000 in Kane, DeKalb, and others? The Committee are of the opinion that we are generalizing too much on railroad matters, and neglecting the more practical issues of the contest. The report will probably be complete next week.

THE CURRENCY.

The following, introduced by Mr. Rountree, will be discussed in the House to-morrow:

WHEREAS, Under our present financial system, in most respects admirable, there does not exist that elasticity of the volume of national circulation which is essential to the proper and most economical conduct of the business of the country; and, whereas, at some seasons the volume of circulation is redundant, and at others deficient, causing such fluctuations in values as to seriously embarrass legitimate business, at the same time that they stimulate merely speculative transactions; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge, and if possible procure, such legislation as shall tend to give our national currency this most desirable and necessary flexibility.

Resolved, That such a degree of flexibility as is immediately required would, in the opinion of this General Assembly, be best attained by the following measures, to be provided by Congress before adjourning:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to hold in reserve legal-tender notes, to the amount of forty-four millions of dollars ($44,000,000), to be used for the purpose of making advances upon United States gold-bearing bonds, deposited with him as security for the same, and the rate of interest at which such advances are made shall be the same that said bonds draw, nor shall the advances exceed in amount the face of said bonds.

Second—That, at any time, the withdrawer of legal-tender notes, so taken from the Treasury, may have the privilege of again returning them thereto, and of receiving his bonds therefor, less the interest accruing during such temporary deposit in the Treasury.

Third—That any holder of $10,000, or multiples thereof, in any of the gold-bearing bonds of the United States, may have the privilege of so depositing them, temporarily, as security for such advances in legal-tender notes at the Sub-Treasuries or designated depositories in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Chicago, under proper regulations, to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the mode herein designated.

Fourth—It should be provided that the whole amount of legal-tender notes, including those which may be held in reserve, and those which may be held in the United States Treasury, Sub-Treasuries, and depositories shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars ($400,000,000), until otherwise expressly authorized by law.

For the purpose of more fully and clearly expressing the views and desires of this General Assembly, the following draft of a bill is appended:

A BILL for an act to give flexibility to the currency.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled*, That any holder of $10,000, or multiples thereof, in any of the gold-bearing bonds of the United States, may retire the same temporarily at the Sub-Treasuries or designated depositories in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, or Chicago, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive an amount of United States legal-tender notes equal to the face of said bonds temporarily retired; and upon presentation of a like sum in United States notes, at the place where said bonds were temporarily retired, may receive the said bonds, or their equivalent in kind, less the interest which would have accrued during the time that the said bonds were temporarily retired, the converter or reverter of bonds, as aforesaid, to adjust by payment in gold the value of the current interest at the time of conversion and withdrawal, whether the same be represented by coupons or otherwise, as may be provided by regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided, further*, that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to hold in reserve United States legal-tender notes, to the amount of forty-four millions of dollars ($44,000,000), to be used for the purpose of temporarily retiring United States bonds as aforesaid; but the said notes shall not be used for any other purpose, nor shall the whole amount of United States legal-tender notes, including those which may be held in reserve, and those which may at any time be held in the United States Treasury, Sub-Treasuries, and depositories, exceed four hundred millions of dollars ($400,000,000), until expressly authorized by law.

PERSONAL.

Judge Van Higgins, Robert Hervey, and Chas. S. Lodding arrived from Chicago this morning.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The fight over the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will probably be renewed to-morrow, when the Governor returns from the North. There are still all the candidates required. It has been suggested that a grand plowing match be held on the prairie, near this city, the candidates to compete, the three coming out ahead to be the new Board. This is the only way to get a purely agricultural Board. The session of the Supreme Court has diverted the attention of the farmers for the time being, but the ball will open again in a day or two. Three new candidates have appeared, in the shape of Mr. Metcalf, from the South, John L. Pearson, from Madison, and Seth Crews, from Wayne. Morgan is hardly mentioned. Palmer, Crews, Wilcox, and Strong will not vote for any Commissioners without him. McGrath's propensity for mischief and love of a row will impel him to join them, though his constituents have no direct interest in the matter.

The Senate Railroad Committee this afternoon discussed the Supreme Court decision, without abusing the Court, and it was determined that the members should read the opinion very carefully, each for himself, and discover what amendment was necessary. The decision is regarded by the farmers as a triumph, and indicating that they are on the right road. The indiscriminate howling against railroads and courts has ceased for the time being. The Senate ordered 3,000 copies of the decision to be printed.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL

was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it pass. It returned from the Committee in the virgin purity with which it came from Chicago, unamended, unaltered, untouched. The most trying period of the voyage is yet to come.

DIVORCES.

Senator Casey wants to regulate divorces so that they shall not be absolute except for adultery. He provides in a bill that other irregularities may be atoned by divorce "a mensa et thoro."

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The Senate Municipal Committee have determined to report back a substitute for Kehoe's bill repealing the Mayor's bill, which will be simply an abortion. If the Mayor cannot remove inefficient or corrupt officials without the consent of the Council, they will generally remain in office longer than the Mayor. The Cook County delegation will meet to-morrow, weather permitting. No good need be anticipated from their gathering. Perhaps police matters will be considered.

SICK.

Mr. Oleson, of Chicago, has gone home sick. Mr. Condon is at home in the same way. Mr. Efner, of Whiteside, is in a bad condition, and Senator Henry no better. If this Assembly does not hurry up business and adjourn, half of them will be punished by death or permanent disease.

CITY TAX BILL.

House bill No. 300, relative to the assessment and collection of municipal taxes, came up in the House this morning. Mr. Shumway moved an amendment to exclude cities under 10,000 population from the operation of the bill. Mr. Rountree had considerable doubt as to the constitutionality of the amendment under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, not having had time to examine the full bearings of that decision.

Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, moved to reconsider the bill.

Mr. Connolly desired to offer an amendment in regard to the manner of assessing railroad tracks and other property, which he thought proposed to do a great injustice to small towns and cities in the State. The provision would give Chicago an advantage fifty times greater in assessing railroad companies, who ran their trains by contract, over track-beds leased from other lines, to other cities and counties in the central and other portions of the State. Mr. Rountree defended the bill as presented. The object of the bill was to put every railroad company running their rolling stock into the city upon an equal footing as to the proportion of taxes assessed upon their rolling stock, and was not designed to perpetrate injustice upon any city or county. Chicago could derive no more than her just rights under this bill, without any detriment to others. Amendment was lost.

Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, renewed his motion to recommit.

Mr. Bradwell supported the motion. Mr. Rountree opposed the motion, as the Committee had already passed upon it unanimously.

Mr. Starr supported the same views. The motion to recommit was lost. Mr. Shaw moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill section by section, and it was so ordered.

The consideration of the bill lasted all day, and it was ordered to a third reading. There is a probability that, as amended, it will pass, although many of its warmest friends were opposed to the election of the City Assessor, but an attempt by Mr. Wicker to reconsider the vote by which the Assessor is made elective was met by a decided negative. It is doubtful if the bill will pass with the emergency clause. In that case, unless the Senate amend it, the city will have no officers authorized to make assessments until after the November election. Section 1 was amended so that a vote of two-thirds instead of a majority of the Aldermen elected is required to legalize the assessment of any tax. Sec. 2. requires the Assessor to be elected by the people the same as the Collector. That portion of Sec. 3, relating to the assessment for personal property of railroads was amended so as to strike out the words "or by contract or arrangement with any other railway company or corporation," leaving the clause intact so far as refers to cars or trains passing over a track or road-bed leased from any other company or corporation. A limitation to the annual levy of 3 per cent on assessed valuation was adopted. In cases of appeal from the judgment of the County Court, the party shall give bonds, to be approved by the Court, in double the amount of the judgment, and the Supreme Court, in affirming the judgment of the lower court, shall add a penalty of 20 per cent as damages.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.

SENATE.

Senator Reynolds in the chair.

On motion of Senator PALMER, the reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

By consent, Senator SHEPARD introduced a resolution ordering 3,000 copies of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Railway Commissioners vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Senators SHEPARD and PALMER laid before the House petitions for their respective localities, in reference to the Temperance law, protesting against its repeal. Referred.

Sundry other petitions were presented and referred.

SENATE BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The following bills were considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

Bill 194, to amend the law to incorporate and govern fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies doing business in this State.

Bill 195, to compel the Trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust. On motion of Senator VORIS, the vote by which it was ordered to a third reading, was reconsidered. After considerable discussion, the bill was ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Bill 125, to prevent the obstruction of creeks or other water courses. After considerable discussion, recommitted to the Committee.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor submitted the following appointments, by message, to the Senate, asking their concurrence: State Board of Public Charities, J. C. Corbus, of LaSalle County, in place of Elmer Baldwin, resigned. Board of Education, William H. Green, Alexander County; Thomas R. Leal, of [illegible], Christian County; Enoch A. Gastman, Macon County; Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans' Home, James [illegible] Beardsley, Rock Island County; John Sweeney, [illegible] County, to be their own successors, and George [illegible] Hathaway, [illegible] County, to succeed D. D. Evans, resigned.

NEW BILLS.

By leave of the Senate, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. CASEY—To amend Chapter 33, Revised Statutes 1845, entitled "Divorces."

By Mr. WAITE—In relation to lots of land in cities and towns.

By Mr. HINCHCLIFFE—In relation to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. CANFIELD—In regard to evidence and depositions.

By Mr. CASEY—To change the time of holding court in the Southern and Northern Divisions of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. DOW—In regard to practice in courts of record.

By Mr. BURKE—In relation to records.

By Mr. CANFIELD—In regard to accounts.

By Mr. SHEPARD—To provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government.

By Mr. THOMPSON—To provide for the collection of taxes in certain cases.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported back Senate bill 210, with a substitute. The bill was to provide for the revision and publication of such reports of the Supreme Court as are out of print. Also Senate bill 89, recommending its passage.

The Committee on Municipalities reported a substitute for bill 191, to enable corporate authorities of cities and towns to fix the salaries of their officers.

OTHER BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The substitute for Senate bill 10, concerning County Superintendents of Schools. Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

House bill, No. 80, in relation to branch courts in Cook County was read a second time and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

House bill 300, in relation to municipal taxation, was read a second time.

Mr. LIETZE offered an amendment making the provisions of the bill apply only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Lost—yeas, 29; nays, 58.

Mr. ROUNTREE offered an amendment striking out the words "and one collector" from the second section. Adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) moved to recommit the bill. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered an amendment striking out the provision including for taxation the rolling stock of all railroad companies running cars or trains into such cities by lease of track or road-bed. Lost—yeas, 48; nays, 52.

Mr. ARMSTRONG renewed his motion to recommit. Lost.

Mr. SHAW moved that the bill be considered as in Committee of the Whole, section by section. Carried.

Mr. DUNHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Connolly's amendment was lost. Carried.

The bill was then considered section by section.

Mr. MOFFITT offered an amendment providing that no tax shall be levied for permanent improvements, except by vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected. Adopted.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered an amendment providing for the election of City Assessors. Adopted.

The amendment previously offered by Mr. Connolly in relation to taxing rolling stock of railroads was considered in connection with Section 3, and adopted.

Adjourned till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Printing submitted a proposed new rule in relation to the distribution of bills. Laid over.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The consideration of the Municipal Tax bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted providing that the aggregate amount of taxes levied shall not exceed 3 per cent of the of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of cities.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment requiring City Clerks, in making out the lists, to state the specific purposes for which the assessment is made, computing the amount separately. Lost.

Mr. ORENDORFF moved to strike out Sec. 15, as in conflict with the Constitution. Lost.

Mr. ROUNTREE offered an amendment, making a distinction between general taxes and special assessment in cases of appeal.

Mr. BRADWELL offered a substitute providing that, in cases of appeal, judgment may be rendered for 10 per cent damages, in addition to taxes, interest, and costs.

An amendment was adopted striking out 10 and inserting 20 per cent damages, and the substitute was adopted.

Various other amendments were adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Money dearer than yesterday, ranging from 1-32 to ⅛. Mercantile paper dull at 8@12. London money market easy at 2¼@2½, with securities a shade higher. It is estimated that by the aid of borrowed sterling and other means of obtaining credits on the other side, not far from $75,000,000 have been transferred to this side and is now employed in carrying stocks.

THE STOCK MARKET

is dull, closing weak and lower. It is announced that a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company has been secured by people who control the Erie Railway, and own the Atlantic & Great Western. These companies obtain by the C., C., C. & I. a route to St. Louis over the Indianapolis & Terre Haute and the Terre Haute & Alton Roads, partly under the control of the C., C., C. & I. The Erie and Atlantic & Great Western also obtain an independent line to Cincinnati by way of Columbus and Springfield, Ohio. In addition, valuable privileges will be secured at Cleveland. The present share capital of the C., C., C. & I. is $15,000,000, and its bonded debt about $3,000,000, or about $7,000 per mile. Close relations have existed between the C., C., C. & I. and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and it remains to be determined how far these will be disturbed. In regard to the impression that the Canada Southern Road will divert traffic from the Lake Shore to a serious extent, the best informed are of the opinion that there is plenty of business for both roads,—in fact, as much as both can do. The Canada Southern will not be open for business until the frost is out of the ground.

GOLD

dull at opening at 114⅜ to 114⅝, but afterwards became more active, and advanced to 114¾ on private telegrams from Washington stating that only $50,000,000 of the 5-20s will be called in March 1.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

weak. One German banker drew £200,000 sterling against some bond transaction.

GOVERNMENTS

dull and changes unimportant. The Syndicate people here deny Washington dispatches to the effect that the Syndicate is to be or has been reorganized. The Syndicate have made application to the Treasury Department for permission to return 5-20 bonds other than 62s for the new fives. The *Bulletin* says: "We hear the opinion expressed in well-informed circles that the Judiciary Committee of the House will decide that the Treasury has authority to issue legal-tenders up to $400,000,000. If this is true, an extra issue may be looked for so soon as Mr. Richardson becomes Secretary.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour closes lower for most grades, with a fair demand at the concession. Wheat dull and unsettled under news from Liverpool. Dealers continue apart in their views.

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet but firm. Sales 500 brls new mess, for June, at $15.20, and 500 brls for May at $15.10. New mess in a jobbing way, $15.00. Cut meats in good demand for dry salted shoulders, which sold to the extent of 1,000 boxes for March at 6c. Quoted on the spot at 5c. Pickled hams at 10¾@11c. Prices firm. Bacon steady; sales 500 boxes short clear on the spot at 8c; long clear quoted at 7½@7¾c. Lard dull but steady; Western quoted on the spot at 8⅜@8½c; city 40 lbs prime at 8½c. For future delivery, 250 tcs for April at 8⅝c, and 250 tcs do at 8 11-16c.

LOUISIANA.

The President's Message to Congress on the Condition of Affairs in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana. Grave complications have grown out of the election there on the 6th of November last, chiefly attributable, it is believed, to an organized attempt on the part of those controlling the election of officers and returns to defeat in that election the will of a majority of electors of the State. Different persons are claiming executive offices. Two bodies are claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of the State, and the confusion [illegible] produced in this way fall [illegible] effect upon all its interests. A controversy [illegible] over its [illegible] as the election occurred [illegible] declined to interfere [illegible] and results, but I controversy to some extent, [illegible], involving this Circuit Court of the United States [illegible] into the virtue of the act of May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes." Finding that resistance was made to judicial process in that suit, without any opportunity, and, in my judgment, without any right to review the judgment of the Court upon the jurisdictional or other questions arising in the case, I directed the United States Marshal to enforce such process, and to use, if necessary, the troops for that purpose, in accordance with the thirteenth section of said act, which provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process under this act. Two bodies of persons claimed to be the Returning Board, but the State and Circuit Court in that case decided that the one to which Lynch belonged, usually designated by his name, was the lawful Returning Board, and this decision has been repeatedly affirmed by the District and Supreme Courts of the State. Having no opportunity or power to canvass the votes and exigencies of a case demanding an immediate decision, I conceive it to be my duty to recognize those persons as elected who received and held their credentials to office from what then appeared to me to be, and has since been decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be, the legal Returning Board. Conformably to the decisions of this Board, a full set of State officers has been installed, and the Legislative Assembly organized, constituting, if not a *de jure*, at least a *de facto*, government, which, since some time in December last, has had possession of the offices, and has been exercising the usual powers of government. But opposed to this has been another government, claiming to control the affairs of the State, and which has, to some extent, been *pro-forma* organized.

The recent investigation of said election has developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates received a majority of votes actually cast, and in view of these facts a variety of action has peen proposed. I have no specific recommendation to make upon the subject, but, if there is any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then I earnestly request that such action may be taken at the present session of Congress.

It seems advisable that I should state now what course I shall feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter in the event of no action by Congress. At this time, subject to any satisfactory arrangement that may be made by the parties to the controversy, which of all things is most desirable, it will be my duty, so far as it may be necessary for me to act, to adhere to that government heretofore recognized by me. To judge of the election and qualification of its members is the exclusive province of the Senate, as it is also the exclusive province of the House to judge of the election and qualification of its members, but as to the State offices filled and held under State laws, the decision of the State judicial tribunals, it seems to me, ought to be respected. I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and, if Congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect. Otherwise I shall feel obliged, as far, as I can by exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that government which is recognized and upheld by the courts of the State.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The Apollo Musical Club gave its second concert and reception last evening to its associate members, at Standard Hall, the hall being filled to overflowing with one of the most elegant audiences ever assembled in Chicago. The programme for the occasion was a very varied one, and composed probably of the most difficult music ever undertaken by a male society in this country. The high order of the composition may be inferred from the names of Weber, Gade, Wagner, Rubinstein, Hiller, Storch, and other composers, represented in the programme. It is the intention of the club to make all its programmes varied, and to present to its members the widest possible range of music written for male voices. The first programme, it will be remembered, was of a light, popular character. The second was more classical in character, and the third, which will be given two or three weeks hence, will be of a still different character, and embrace many decided musical novelties. As a matter of reference, we print that part of the programme in which the club took part:

1. Prayer Before the Battle....Weber
2. Hussar's Song....Storch
3. Spring's Return....Gade
4. The Forest....Mangold
5. Scena from Lohengrin....Wagner
6. Vinum Ungaricum....Rubinstein
7. Night Song....Hiller
8. Soldier's Departure....Stern

In the less difficult of these numbers, in which category may be classed all except the fifth and sixth, the club acquitted itself very creditably, and sung with admirable expression and shading. The basses still preponderate over the tenors somewhat, which is owing to the difficulty of obtaining strong high tenor voices capable of enduring the wear and tear of part songs, which are always fearfully trying upon the first tenor voices. With regard to the scena from "Lohengrin," the choral part was given with splendid effect, and it is no discredit to the soloists, who are members of the club and took part in it, to say that they did not render it perfectly. In view of the fact that it is not given to average human beings to overcome the difficulties of Wagner with ease, they are entitled to credit for being courageous enough to attack it at all. It is the first time, we believe, that American singers have essayed "the music of the future," and the general result is encouraging. The Hungarian Wine Song of Rubinstein's also may be classed in the same category, and criticism should not be too nice in dealing with its performance, considering its extreme difficulty and its fearful demands upon the voice, the first tenor parts reaching to the high C.

The solo features of the programme were extremely interesting. Mrs. Fox, who is very well known as a thorough and cultivated singer, sung Speidel's "Spring Song," with a very neat 'cello accompaniment by Mr. Eicheim, and the soprano solo in the Lohengrin scena, and the soprano solo with vocal accompaniments in Hiller's beautiful "Night Song," and is entitled to great credit for the very effective manner in which she took the Wagner solo, especially considering the heavy accompaniment against which she had to sing, as well as for her efforts in the other solos. Mrs. Johnson's rich and telling contralto voice also added greatly to the effect of the Lohengrin scena, while in the duo with Mr. Foltz (Nicolai's "I think of thee"), for which Mr. Brittan furnished the accompaniment, she gained the heartiest applause for the unpretensive and yet finished style in which she took her part. So rich and powerful a voice should be heard more frequently in our concert rooms. Mr. Foltz always sings well, and, although he was called upon almost at a moment's notice to supply Mr. Gates' place, who had been set down on the programme for two solos, and was kept away by illness, he showed himself equal to the emergency, and sang two of Schumann's songs, "I'll ne'er complain" and "In thine eyes," in superb style. An unexpected pleasure was accorded the audience in the appearance of Miss Anna Mehlig, the accomplished artiste, who was in the audience and consented to take her place at the piano. She was received with the heartiest of applause upon each appearance, her numbers being the Chopin Nocturne, Liszt's Polonaise, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, at the close of which she was called out to receive the congratulations of the audience. Although she was called upon in an unexpected manner, and had not come prepared to play, the manner in which she accomplished her work showed her to be the true artist, and all the more grateful and enjoyable from the fact that the audience had not expected such a treat, and that the treat was informal.

As a whole, the club shows progress and careful study, and, considering the difficult character of the programme, is once more to be congratulated upon its determination to convince the public that Americans, as well as Germans and Italians, are competent to sing not only the lighter but also the most difficult part-music. We are glad to know also that the list of associate memberships is rapidly increasing and promises soon to be full. At the next reception, it is proposed to have orchestral music after the concert, for a promenade and dance, if the members so desire. All applications for associate membership should be addressed to the Secretary, C. C. Curtiss, No. 262 State street.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—In the House, this morning, the Senate bill to so amend the Divorce act as to enlarge the powers of courts in granting temporary alimony, when children are concerned in the case, was passed. The House bill to amend the Adair Liquor law so as to exempt Rhine wine, ale, beer, and cider from the provisions of the law was reported back by the Temperance Committee, who recommended its indefinite postponement. A lively discussion sprung up, pending which the House took a recess.

Murderer Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 25.—Samuel C. West, indicted for the murder of Mark Newbury, in Oswego, in September last, the particulars of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE at the time, was sentenced at Geneva, yesterday, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. His counsel, Mr. Moore, of Batavia, moved for a new trial, and the prisoner was remanded.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

In connection with the dry goods market, the past week has developed no new features of interest. Notwithstanding the inclement weather prevalent during the greater portion of the week, fair activity has characterized all departments of the trade, and prices of all staple cotton textiles, and of seasonable goods generally, have been held with unequivocal firmness. As the season advances the demand, which for the past few weeks has been largely restricted to the staple cotton goods, is becoming more general in its character, but there seems still to be a disposition among buyers to restrict their orders to [illegible] meet the actual needs, rather than [illegible] their customers. In woollens, fair activity [illegible], the demand has been [illegible], but, as heretofore, the better qualities of fancy cass[illegible] restricted to weights, doeskins, and diagonal wor[illegible] light ings, for which the market maintains its former firm tone.

The carpet trade continues to improve in activity, and a better, firmer tone pervades the market. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and assortment, and dealers are looking forward to an active and prosperous season. Quotations are as follows:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	11¾
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, LL	10½
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	12
Nashville, 36 in	14	Hoosier, 4-4	10
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester		Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	11 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	11
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	12½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	22½
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	20½
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	22½	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20½	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	17½	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Bed and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Bed and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Bed and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Money stringent, with early loans at 1-32@1-16 per day, but, during the afternoon, 1-16 was the general rate, and before the close of bank hours there was business at ⅛; latest transactions at 1-16.

Sterling was weak at 108⅛@108⅜.

Gold ruled more active, and advanced from 114⅜ to 114¾, closing firm at 114⅝@114¾. Loans 3@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $33,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $81,000.

Governments were quiet but firm.

State bonds ruled very dull.

Railroad bonds were moderately active.

Stocks were quieter and irregular, and in the main lower, but, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union, the changes were all inside of 1 per cent. Pacific fluctuated as follows: 67⅞, 67⅜, 69⅛, and 68¾. Western Union fell from 91⅞ to 90⅛; Erie fell from 65 to 64⅜; New York Central from 104⅛ to 103⅞; Lake Shore from 94⅛ to 93⅜; Ohio's from 46⅝ to 46⅜; Wabash from 74⅜ to 74; Rock Island from 114⅜ to 113⅝. The market closed dull and heavy under the money stringency.

Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	116½
5-20s of '62	115½	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64	115½	10-40s	114½
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	113½
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	New 5s	
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri	94½	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	45		
STOCKS.			
Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	90½	Wabash	73½
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash pfd	93
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	10
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	40
American Express	67	Terre Haute, pfd	110½
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	68½	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	46½
Erie	64¼	C. & C.	93½
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem pfd	108	Indiana Central	9½
Michigan Central	89½	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	81	Union Pacific stocks	34¼
Northwestern		Union Pacific bonds	86½
Northwestern pfd	89½	Central Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	113½	Del. Lack. & Western	102
N. J. Central	104	B. H. & Erie	9½
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 11s 1d@12s; club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 29s; spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d; rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 93½; do of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 51½. Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day, £216,000. Rate of money at Stock Exchange on Government securities 1¾ lower than bank rate. Tallow, 45s.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Rentes, 56f 10c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

California white wheat, average quality, 11s 9d@11s 10d; club do, 12s 6d@13s; red spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; red winter, 12s 4d. Flour 29s. Corn, 27s 3d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 33,000 quarters, of which 29,000 were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 17,000 quarters; American, 12,000.

Yarn and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day only 34; total for the week, 2,346. A broken rail on the Lake Shore Road prevented the stock trains arriving on time. The market was at a complete standstill, buyers and sellers ⅛c to ¼c apart. That prices will recede a little seems inevitable. The only sale to-day was 19 head Illinois steers, 1,140 lbs, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 600; total for the week, 4,800. Market not fairly opened. The tendency of prices, under unfavorable Eastern news, is to a decline.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 4,600. Market opened this morning with only 7 loads in the pens. All offerings were disposed of, save 1 choice load, for which the owner demanded $5.37½, without finding a purchaser. The feeling is good. Sales 927 pigs and hogs, 114 to 194, at $5.00@5.20.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 25.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 95; supply extremely light, owing to the snow blockade. Few cattle offered, hardly sufficient to establish prices; sales ranging at about last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,082; prices a shade higher; sales in lots from $3.50 to $5.50 each; extra, $6.00@8.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—There was a better feeling in trade to-day, with more activity in all branches. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, but strong and regular. Bleached shirtings, fine brown sheetings, and denims active. Worsted dress goods are brisk in first hands, and some favorite styles of Pacific, Manchester, and Atlantic Mills are already sold ahead of production. Prints and ginghams are in fair request. Percales are active. Woolens continue rather quiet. Foreign goods are now more lively with the importers, but jobbers' sales are light.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Crude petroleum dull at 2.17½@2.20; refined quiet, at Parker's, 15⅞c; Philadelphia, 19c spot.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Very active but irregular; middling upland, 20½c. BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, and heavy; [illegible] common [illegible] Western and State, $6.00@6.75; choice, $7.65@8.25; [illegible] Western and State, $7.00@7.60; good to extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; [illegible] $8.50@10.50; flour quiet at $3.90@6.00. Corn [illegible]. Wheat very dull; scarcely anything doing; receipts, [illegible] bu; red and amber Western, $1.90@1.95; white Western, $2.10. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@65½c; old do afloat, 65½c; do in store, 63½@63¾c. Oats dull; receipts, 37,000 bu; new mixed, 51½@53c; old do in store, 53c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at 8½@9½c; timothy neglected.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar in good demand; centrifugal, 9½@9¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅝c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 67@67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $15.00; prime mess, $14.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders for March, 6c. Middles firmer and in good demand; short clear, 8c; long clear, 7¾@7⅞c; long clear for March, 7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm at 15@32c.

CHEESE—12@17c.

WHISKY—More active at 91½@92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.26; soft do, $1.34; only sample lots of fall on market. Corn quiet; No. 2, 31@31½c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull; No. 2, 27¼@28c in elevator. Barley slow; choice Iowa, 90c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 65@67c.

WHISKY—Dull at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.75. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4¾c; clear sides, 7c spot; large sales up-country, seller last half of March, at 4½c; shoulders ⅛c higher. 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear packed lots ⅛c higher. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear sides, 8c, all packed. Lard firm; prime steam, 7⅝c cash, up-country.

HOGS—Steady at 4¼@4½c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.75@8.10. Wheat dull at $1.70@1.71. Corn dull at 39@40c. Oats, rye, and barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Firm at 24c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; held firmly. Pork strong; sales at $13.50; held out of market at close. Lard—Steam, 7½@7¾c; kettle stronger at 8c; held ⅛c higher. Bulk meats steady; shoulders held at 5c; sales at 5c buyer first half of March; also for next week's delivery; clear rib, 7c; sales at 7c buyer first half of March; also, next week; clear, 7⅛@7¼c. Bacon firm, with light offerings; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7⅞@7¾c; clear, 8c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.80@5.25; receipts, 1,041.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 41c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quiet; car lots, 16c; Ohio legal test, 24@24½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.77@1.77½; No. 2 do, $1.55; amber Michigan, spot, $1.65½; seller April, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.67½; No. 2 do, $1.64½; No. 3 red, $1.49. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, seller March, 39c; seller May, 43½c; low mixed, 38½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.30@5.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat weak; red, $1.90@1.95; amber, $1.97@2.00; white, $2.05@2.10. Rye steady at 90c. Corn active; yellow, 58½@60c. Oats firmer; white, 48@50c; mixed, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼c; refined, for March, 19c.

WHISKY—91c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.96; No. 1, $1.86; amber, $1.68. Corn steady at 42@42½c. Oats, 36c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at $5.15@5.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Stock of grain very light. Corn—Sales of 2 cars at 52c. Rye—Sales, 2,000 bu Western at 95c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, $14.00. Bacon shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¼c; plain hams, 12c; sugar-cured hams, 12¾@12½c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c, all loose; ⅛c more packed. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

TOBACCO—Lugs very firm; leaf steady.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27½; No. 2, $1.20¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 32½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67c. Barley firm; No. 2, 73c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; superfine Western, $5.75@6.75; extra, $7.00@8.50. Wheat—Stock light; red winter, $1.65@1.95; amber, $2.00@2.10. Corn—Mixed Western, 60c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 47@48c; white, 50c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer at $15.00. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 6¾c; rib sides nominal; clear rib, 8½c. Hams firm at 13@15c. Lard steady at 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—91½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 25.—Market unchanged.

GREAT SALE.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st.

TO-DAY.

500 pieces Fine Irish Linen, in remnants of about 3 to 5 yards, slightly damaged, at the uniform price of 50 cts. yd. The goods vary in quality and are worth from 75 cts. to $1.25 per yd.

Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cotton and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands very cheap.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.

Crashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.

Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.

Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts from $1.00 up to richest qualities.

Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.

Elegant Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the dollar.

Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, half price.

Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.

Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore.

Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.

Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.

Japanese Silks, half price.

Cheapest Black Silks in the country.

Good all Silk Gros Grains from $1.00 yd. up.

Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

New Bargains in Dress Goods on the cheap centre tables; in handsome new Spring Shades.

Ladies can avoid the inconvenience of the rush by trading as early in the day as possible.

TAILORING.

Merchant Tailoring

We are now receiving an Elegant Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH COATINGS, SUITINGS, and TROUSERINGS, embracing all the Latest NOVELTIES, and would call the attention of those wishing FIRST-CLASS MATERIALS, made up in the most ARTISTIC MANNER, and at REASONABLE PRICES, to examine our [illegible] elsewhere purchasing guaranteed in all [illegible]

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.,

UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago University Law School.

Lectures in Boone Block, LaSalle-st., near Madison. Three sessions daily, and moot court on Saturday. For terms and catalogue address Room 39 Tribune Building, Chicago.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

A CARD.

Editor of The Tribune:

Please say to your readers that the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT to be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, on April 8, 1873, for benefit of PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is already an assured and overwhelming success. The average daily sales at the Louisville, New York, Chicago, and other large offices, have been from three to five times as great as at either of the previous concerts, with less than half the advertising required for them. All our former patrons, almost without exception, renew their orders, increased in size, and our new customers are many. The interest in this noble philanthropy is wide-spread and intense. The Library is already one of the largest ever opened in the United States, and free to every citizen of the whole country, and is under the direction of the most eminent citizens of the Great Southwest, and well worthy the encouragement of all patriotic friends of the Republic who desire to see that important section benefited by this fountain of knowledge, which shall flow like the waters of a perennial spring—pure and free to all. Say to your friends that the full ten thousand gifts, all cash, will certainly be distributed, and to answer thousands of inquiries, which we have received, all at once, please tell them that the largest gift will be *one hundred thousand dollars*, and the next *fifty thousand*, then twenty-five thousand, twenty thousand, and so on down to ten dollars, *all money*, making *half a million dollars* in the aggregate. All preparations are being made for the concert and distribution positively and promptly on the day named. No time is to be lost by those who wish to participate. Orders for tickets must be sent in at once. Tickets are like greenbacks, good to the holder, and buyers need not be known unless they so choose. One hundred thousand whole tickets only have been issued, and a large proportion sold. *Whole tickets*, $10; *halves*, $5; *quarters*, $2.50. Money may be sent by post-office order, express, draft, or registered letter. The Board of Trustees have given a cordial support to the whole of *Gov. Bramlette's* management of the business, and lists of the drawing will be ready the next day after the concert. All orders for tickets and correspondence, must be addressed either to *Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette*, at Louisville, or *F. I. Dibble & Co.*, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Depot of Supply. Apply also to W. Phillips, 132 Dearborn-st. and 987 State-st.; Horton & Bro., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. Fitzpatrick, 853 State-st.; L. Manasse, Optician, at Sherman House, 33 West Madison-st., or at Tremont House.

NOTE.—J. M. Bryant, Esq., owner of Bryant's Block and other large Chicago property, has charge of the Chicago office, and will give personal attention to all orders.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

Great Reduction

IN

CARPETS!

Having determined to close out our RETAIL STOCK of Carpets, and offer the Building they occupy for rent, we shall, for next two weeks, offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

On them, and those who expect to buy Carpets during the Spring will save money by supplying themselves from our stock at once. We still have full lines of

MOQUETTS, THREE-PLYS,
VELVETS, INGRAINS,
BODY BRUSSELS, OIL CLOTHS,
TAPESTRY, MATTINGS, &c.

All of which will be sold at greatly

Reduced Prices.

HYDROKONIA.

FACTS vs. THEORIES.

Testimony of Mr. J. S. HAMILTON, of the firm of Roddin & Hamilton.

Inasmuch as I am often questioned, of late, respecting the treatment employed by Dr. Pratt, of 263 West Madison-st., for Catarrh and Throat Disease (having been his patient), I hereby once and for all, for the benefit of others afflicted as I have been, unhesitatingly acknowledge my confidence in the peculiar practice to which Dr. Pratt devotes his exclusive attention.

JAMES S. HAMILTON,

Chicago, Feb. 25. 99 State-st., cor. Washington.

BANKING.

B. F. Allen.
Wm. A. Stephens.
H. Blennerhassett.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

WILL DO

ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that [illegible] Bankers do it [illegible]

Domestic Banking.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Chas. Dutton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by W. R. Graham.

CHAS. DUTTON. W. R. GRAHAM.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

Relief, Comfort, and Cure. BARTLETT'S COMMON SENSE TRUSS. Adopted for pensioners by the U. S. Government as the best in use. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 342 South Clark-st., Chicago, manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for deformities, &c., correctly and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The tendency in the local money-market is still toward an easier condition. The speculative demand for money to carry grain is still active, but the supply of money is increasing faster than it was.

The movement of currency toward the country is diminishing rapidly. Exchange is in abundant supply, and sold between banks to-day at $1 to 80c per $1,000 discount.

EXCHANGING 1881s FOR 5 PER CENTS.

There are some indications that the new 5 per cent bonds are being regarded more favorably by the National Banks as a basis of security for circulation. A number of the banks here and in other cities figure out a clear profit in favor of exchanging 1881s (though *we* do not see it) for the new 5 per cents. Taking the sum of $100,000 as an example, they calculate as follows: The 1881s will be redeemed at par in gold at the end of eight years, and the net result of holding them until that time would be, at simple interest:

$100,000 bonds redeemed	$100,000
Interest eight years at 6 per cent	48,000
	$148,000
Deduct present cost of the 1881s at 118	118,000
	$ 30,000

The fact that the new 5 per cents cannot be called in or redeemed until after all the other gold bonds of the United States, amounting to $1,556,000,000, have been redeemed first, insures that investments in the new 5 per cents cannot be disturbed for a great many more than eight years; but, taking the period of eight years for an example, they calculate as follows:

$100,000 new 5s will sell at the end of eight years for gold	$100,000
Interest for eight years at 5 per cent	40,000
	$140,000
Deduct present cost of bonds at, say, 114	114,000
	$ 26,000

The above shows a difference of $4,000 in favor of the 1881s, but as there was $4,000 less of an investment in the 5 per cents to start with, it is fair to deduct interest on $4,000 for eight years from this difference. Say, at 8 per cent, the interest on this $4,000 would be $2,460, which deducted from the $4,000 would leave a difference of only $1,530 in favor of 1881s. Perhaps we shall make this a little plainer by putting the whole on a gold basis, and saying that the $100,000 of 1881s cost $103,840 in gold, to start with. At the end of eight years the investor has got back $148,000, or $44,160 besides his principal, and has thus received 42.40 per cent of total interest, while the $100,000 of new 5 per cents cost, say, $100,000 in gold, but at the end of eight years they are worth par in gold, and he has received back 40 per cent in total interest. At present prices there is a difference of from $1,000 to $2,000 in favor of the 1881s, but at 98 in gold for the new 5 per cents they will pay the same interest to keep eight years as the 1881s.

ST. LOUIS VS. CHICAGO.

A circular, compiled by the Manager of the St. Louis Clearing House is being sent to all the banks in the West, showing that the aggregate capital and surplus of forty-one banks in the clearing-house, and seventeen banks not in the clearing-house, is $20,196,098, and that the aggregate deposits of these fifty-eight banks is $36,869,956. What the object of this circular is does not appear, though it is to be presumed it is simply to show the financial importance of that city in the trade of the West.

Comparing this with the statistics of "Banking in Chicago" which appeared in the *Lakeside Monthly* for February, we find that while St. Louis is a little ahead of Chicago in point of bank capital, she is considerably behind in point of deposits, which are in fact a much more correct index of business importance. The aggregate capital of the fifty-one banks of Chicago (exclusive of the Branch of the Bank of Montreal) is $17,000,000, and their aggregate deposits are $41,000,000. The available cash means of our merchants is at least equal to those of St. Louis, while the amount of country bank deposits kept in Chicago is three times as great as in St. Louis. Chicago has, in fact, a larger amount of country bank deposits than any of the other cities of the United States, excepting only New York and Boston. This fact alone indicates Chicago as the greatest currency distributing point west of New York, her financial importance in that respect being considerably greater than St. Louis and Cincinnati put together. We see by several recent articles in the St. Louis papers that St. Louis still keeps up the trick of adding the *debits* to the *credits* in the official report of the aggregate amount of bank clearings in that city. After thus making them to appear as exactly double the real amount, they are printed in the St. Louis papers in connection with the clearings in Chicago, which are given at their true amount, which includes nothing but the *credits* to each of the banks members of the clearing-house. Thus, in a St. Louis paper, other bank clearings of Chicago for the week ending Feb. 8 are set down at $22,554,112, which is their true amount, and includes nothing but *credits*, while the bank clearings of St. Louis for the week ending Feb. 8 are set down by the St. Louis paper at $23,756,048, which is the aggregate of credits added to the debits, and is just double the true amount, which was only $11,878,024. This attempt at deception bears the same stamp of dishonesty as the "small-pox circular" issued from St. Louis some time ago.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115½	115¾
5-20s of '64	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65	115½	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116⅛
10-40s	114	114⅛
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int	113⅝	113⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95 @97½
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	par-1-10pr
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	....	114¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅞	114⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Feb. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Evans st, e of and near Paulina st, n f, Lot 25, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fourth st, bet Hanover st and Stewart av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $1,100.

North Wood st, n of and near Bloomingdale Road, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 22, 1872; consideration, $525.

West Indiana st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 25x83½ ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $2,300.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,300.

Blue Island av, n of and near Evans st, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 48, in Block 15, Elston's Addition, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $750.

Lot 47, in same, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $750.

Leavitt st, bet Fowler and Evergreen st, w f, Lot 32, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $650.

Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $525.

Dennis av, 198 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $450.

Lincoln st, 55 ft n e of Lee av, n w f, 25x79 ft, dated Oct. 14, 1872; consideration, $800.

Ogden av, near Robey st, n w f, 60 ft to alley, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $2,600.

Wabash av, s of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f, L[illegible] dated Oct. 2[illegible], 1872; consideration, $18,000 [illegible] 25 and

Leavitt st, bet Fowler and Le Moyne, dated Feb. 14; consideration [illegible] western av, n f, Lots 2 to Central Park [illegible]; consideration, $20,000.

[illegible] av, bet Harrison and York sts, e f, Lots 9 and [illegible] dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,043.

Lots 1, 4, 5, and 6 of Lot 4, in Block 28, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $3,500.

Dekoven st, n w cor of Clinton st, Lot 8, with improvements, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No. 624 Michigan av, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $27,916.

Lots 3 and 4 in Lombard's Addition of Lot 13, in Block 1 of Hamilton's n w ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,333.

Lots 1 and 2, in same, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,333.

Lowe av, s of and near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $625.

The premises No. 68 Walnut st, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 49 of Lots 1 and 4, of Block 29, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 1115 Indiana av, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $10,250.

The premises No. 1113 Indiana av, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $10,250.

Park av, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f, 55 ft to alley, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $7,700.

The premises No. 484 Wentworth av, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $3,600.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 4 of e ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,550.

Block 1, in Goodwin's n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 68, in Block 23, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $400.

Lot 66, in same, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $400.

S ½ of Lot 7, in Block 76, Elston's Addition, dated Sept. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 5, in Block 34, same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $500.

Lots 36 and 37, in Block 23, same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Walnut st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, Lot 50, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,850.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 3, of Gebrke et al, Lot 1, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 77 to 80, in Hinkley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 20 and 22, in Block 1, of Shimp's part of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 26, 1872; consideration, $3,980.

Lots 4, 5 and 8, in Block 3, in Hundley's Sub, s w ¼ of Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $3,750.

W ½ of Lot 8, in Rosenmerkel's, Lot 31 in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $800.

E ½ of Lot 8, in same, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,525	4,520	8,978	2,243
Wheat, bu	29,830	3,155	12,483	24,090
Corn, bu	91,895	39,632	8,618	25,136
Oats, bu	33,290	9,915	17,088	7,849
Rye, bu	745	1,130	768	.....
Barley, bu	12,805	8,530	7,212	9,467
Grass seed, lbs	107,990	176,090	94,559	71,987
Flax seed, lbs	9,200	....	24,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	46,000	1,450	23,530	10,749
Cured meats, lbs	296,830	170,150	1792,887	850,057
Beef, brls	....	65	290	65
Pork, brls	267	678	1,304	....
Lard, lbs	334,269	146,545	1446,834	667,187
Tallow, lbs	26,357	12,540	16,900	....
Butter, lbs	38,970	26,345	8,870	....
Dressed hogs, No	1,373	2,161	1,463	1,082
Live hogs, No	8,323	4,078	5,893	3,214
Cattle, No	2,404	2,573	1,708	1,713
Sheep, No	2,601	1,129	1,118	691
Hides, lbs	185,525	167,722	143,138	103,380
Highwines, brls	335	243	65	185
Wool, lbs	10,660	9,120	29,420	....
Potatoes, bu	2,853	1,711	....	....
Lumber, M feet	396	1,533	731	469
Shingles, M	480	1,560	716	590
Lath, M	80	80	55	30
Salt, brls	430	970	435	507

Withdrawn from store on Friday and Saturday for city consumption: 8,401 bu wheat; 5,510 bu corn; 3,147 bu oats, 1,715 bu rye; 3,832 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 92 cars wheat; 187 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 21 cars barley. Total, 323 cars, or 127,000 bu.

The general features of the leading produce markets were the same to-day as yesterday; breadstuffs tending downward, while hogs and hog products were stronger. There was not much activity on the floor. Our receipts of grain were less, and the reported shipments a little larger than usual, but the figures given below show that our stocks in store are large, and rapidly increasing, making the carrying of property a matter of some difficulty, even at present low prices.

The grocery market was reported fairly active, with prices firm and without decided change. Some grades of refined sugars are scarce, but otherwise stocks are in good working order, and the general market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. In the dry goods market, a liberal business was transacted. The attendance of buyers from points near and remote was large for the season, and the interior of our leading dry goods houses presented an animated appearance. Prices were again firm all around, while for some brands of bleached and brown cottons quotations were advanced a ½c. Butter remains firm, under a continued good inquiry, at 15@24c for common to good, and at 25@29c for choice. The bagging trade was fairly active, save for burlaps and wool sacks, the latter of which were dull and a ½c lower. The canned goods trade was more active. Cheese was firm at yesterday's advance. Coal was in light request, without change in prices. In the fish market a satisfactorily active business was done, and prices were again strong. Whitefish and trout were marked up 25c per ½ brl, or to $6.50@7.00 for the former, and to $5.50@5.75 for the latter, with which exception the quotations of yesterday were unchanged. Dried fruits were in demand, with no change in prices save for prunes and dates, which were "off" a ½c per lb. Hay, hides, and leather underwent no material change. Pig iron was quoted active and stronger, Scotch advancing $2.00 per ton, or to $62.00@67.00. Quotations of tobacco, rags and metals, and wood were unchanged.

The demand for lumber continues moderate; prices were without material change. Trade in iron, tin, copper, and nails is steadily increasing, and nearly all articles are firm at quotations. Building materials are quiet; country brick of good quality are quoted at $12.00. Lime, cement, &c., were unchanged. Cooperage was quiet; packers' goods are in moderate request only. Wool was dull and unsettled. The broom corn market is unchanged; the movement is confined mainly to the better grades. Hops were dull. Timothy seed was less active than on yesterday, and scarcely so firm; quotable at $3.00@3.40 for common to choice. Clover was dull and weak at about yesterday's prices. Potatoes were in fair request and steady. There was a good inquiry for poultry, and choice lots were in light supply and firm. Eggs were easier, owing to liberal receipts. Green fruits were in fair local demand.

Lake freights were firm, and more active. A total of five charters was reported, to take out corn by sail to Buffalo at 12½c per bu. Some of these were recharters, so that the volume of freight room taken thus far was not much increased. The market closed at 12½c bid and 13c asked on corn.

Highwines were quiet and steady, in sympathy with New York; with few offerings, and not much demand. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 87c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were less active, owing to a light supply; but in good demand at an advance of 5c per 100 lbs, and closed strong at the outside prices of the session. Heavy sold at $5.30@5.35, and light at $5.40@5.45. Sales were reported of 40 head at $5.45; 593 at $5.40; 42 at $5.35; 260 at $5.30; 72, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.35@5.40. Total, 1,007 head.

Provisions were active in a speculative way, but with very little demand for cash product, and the majority of the option transactions were in settlement. Prices were irregular. Mess pork was strong at 20c per brl advance, while lard was steady at yesterday's prices, and meats were a shade easier, there being more anxiety to sell at quotations. The recent marked advance in pork will probably cause a demand for our stock of old pork, which is understood to be still large, and all city brands. We have not quoted this old pork recently, because it was not offered for sale; it would probably sell at a considerable discount from the price of new. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $13.30@13.35; do seller April, $13.65@13.70; do seller May, $13.90@14.00; prime mess, $12.00@12.25; extra prime, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.65; do seller April, $7.85; do seller May, $8.05@8.10. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅝@8¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4⅛c; do short ribs, 6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅜c; dry salted meats quotable at 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for long clear; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs, and 6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅞c. English meats, 6⅝@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6⅞@7c for short ribs; 7@7⅛c for short clear; 10@11c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7[illegible]@9.00; ribs, 8c for short clear, [illegible] hams, $28.00 hams, all pack[illegible], 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quot[illegible] [illegible]@6⅞c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller March at $13.30; 250 brls do at $13.25; 850 brls do at $13.20; 500 brls do (last evening) at $13.15; 1,000 brls do seller April at $13.65; 500 brls do seller May (last evening) at $13.75; 80 brls clear pork at $13.50; 5,600 tcs lard seller March at $7.65; 600 tcs do seller April at $7.85; 100,000 lbs shoulders at $4.65; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 6¼c; 100 boxes long clear at $6.68¾; 60,000 lbs short clear at 6⅞c; 100 boxes do at 7c; 500,000 lbs do at Sabula, seller April, at 7c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅝c; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 200 tcs do (20 lbs) at 9½c; 42 tcs white grease at 6⅞c; 10 tcs yellow do at 5⅞c.

Flour was quiet, the buying being chiefly done by local retailers; as the continued weakness in wheat has caused shippers to withdraw—especially as holders are not disposed to make concessions in prices. Stocks are still light, and offerings small—hence the absence of weakness. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winters at $9.50; 100 brls spring extras (Dexter) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls at $6.62½; 100 brls do (Clipper) at $6.40; 600 brls on private terms; 25 brls rye at $4.62½. Total, 1,025 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $13.00. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.25	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65	@ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 8.25
Bran	10.00	@10.25
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was weak, averaging 1⅛@1⅛c lower than yesterday, while the difference in prices of the two regular sessions was 2¼c. New York and Liverpool were reported dull and lower; but the real reason of the decline of several days past is the fact that we have more grain in store than can be conveniently carried, and prospects that the stock will be much larger before the opening of navigation. Notwithstanding all that has been written about small supplies, and tremendous shortage, on the other side of the Atlantic prices are weak there; evidently the people of Europe do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining food. There was very little demand here to-day, except that car lots of the speculative grade were freely taken by parties who were carrying against options, and that No. 3 spring was in fair shipping request. Seller March opened at $1.19, declined to $1.18⅛, advanced to $1.19⅝, fell to $1.19, rose to $1.19⅛, and closed at $1.19⅛. Seller April sold at $1.20⅝@1.22, closing at $1.21⅝. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅞@1.19⅛, closing at $1.19; and seller May sold at $1.26@1.27⅛. No. 1 spring was inactive, none being offered. No. 3 spring closed steady at $1.06, and rejected do irregular at 90@94c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.19⅛; 88,200 bu do at $1.19; 15,000 bu do at $1.18⅞; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06¼; 18,400 bu do at $1.06; 2,000 bu rejected spring (Central) at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 90c. Total, 152,600 bu.

Corn was weak, declining ⅛@¼c lower, but was moderately active at the lower range of prices, which was due to a reported drop in Liverpool and New York, and to sympathy with our local wheat market. The business done was largely in the way of settlements, with a moderate inquiry for the summer options, and purchases of cash corn to carry against them. Seller the month, seller March, or cash No. 2 sold at 31@31⅛c; seller April at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller May at 35⅝@36⅛c; and seller June at 37¼@37⅝c, all closing steady at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 136,800 bu do at 31c; 9,600 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 152,400 bu.

Oats were dull and ⅛c lower, owing to reported heaviness in New York, and sympathy with the local weakness in wheat and corn. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 25⅜@25⅛c, seller March at 25⅞@26c, seller April at 26⅛@26⅝c, and seller May at 29⅝@29⅛c, all closing tame. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 25⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 22½c; 3,600 bu do at 22c; 600 bu by sample at 33c dlvd; 1,200 bu do at 32½c on track; 600 bu do at 27⅛c. Total, 21,600 bu.

Rye was dull, and 1@1½c lower. There was not much offering, but shipping orders are understood to have been either filled or withdrawn, hence weakness. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 400 bu do at 63½c; and 1,600 bu do at 63c. Total, 2,400 bu. The market closed at 63c.

Barley was in moderate demand, and irregular, as usual. Regular No. 2, or seller March, was dull at 70c, and closed nominally at 69½@70c. Car lots of No. 2, in named houses, sold at 70@73c, Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and the Central receipts having the preference. No. 3 sold at 55@64c; receipts in ordinary houses selling at 58@60c. Rejected unchanged. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (Central) at 73c; 800 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at 72½c; 1,200 bu do at 72c; 2,400 bu do at 71½c; 1,600 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 70½c; 6,200 bu do at 70c; 800 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 64c; 800 bu do (Central) at 63½c; 800 bu do at 63c; 800 bu at 60c; 2,800 bu at 59c; 400 bu do at 58c; 2,000 bu at 55c; 2,800 bu rejected at 45c; 2,000 bu do at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 82c; 500 bu do at 70c; 400 bu at 65c on track; 400 bu at 82c delivered. Total, 28,300 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Feb. 22, '73.	Feb. 15, '73.	Feb. 24, '72.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	.....	.....	1,230
No. 1 red	.....	.....	200
No. 2 red	.....	.....	1,850
No. 3 winter	.....	.....	4,600
Rejected winter	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 spring	4,727	5,020	27,610
No. 2 spring	1,454,391	1,349,293	1,424,254
No. 3 spring	476,643	429,005	70,902
No. 1 hard spring	2,400	2,752	7,252
No. 2 hard spring	13,784	8,851	37,191
Rejected spring	68,391	63,364	28,970
No grade spring	418	418	1,269
Total	2,020,754	1,858,703	1,605,328
CORN.			
Yellow	45,643	43,172	43,182
No. 1	116,004	110,791	77,017
No. 2	4,518,707	4,134,205	5,025,238
Rejected	356,460	276,734	116,967
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	.....
Rejected kiln dried	.....	.....	.....
No grade	361	361	1,829
New No. 2	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,040,108	4,568,796	5,264,243
OATS.			
No. 1	3,879	3,879	6,95
No. 2	1,395,304	1,269,860	938,514
Rejected	90,739	80,806	71,882
No grade	543	.....	116
Total	1,489,965	1,354,045	1,018,497
RYE.			
No. 1	5,936	5,574	54,969
No. 2	293,349	282,268	231,921
Rejected	2,212	1,902	7,544
Total	301,497	289,744	294,434
BARLEY.			
No. 2	275,789	290,372	452,828
No. 3	82,992	79,431	75,037
Rejected	37,337	23,450	6,832
Total	396,118	393,253	534,697

Total, 9,248,442 bu. These figures show an increase, during the past week, of 162,051 bu wheat; 471,312 bu corn; 135,920 bu oats; 11,753 bu rye; 2,865 bu barley. Total increase, 783,901 bu. In addition to the above there are now 85,452 bu corn afloat in the harbor.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, Feb. 19, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	818,333	2,952,665	880,837	421,763
Albany	10,000	5,600	105,000	142,000
Buffalo	153,189	148,604	69,553	78,816
*Chicago	1,877,611	4,557,170	1,381,606	416,412
Milwaukee	1,416,000	30,000	231,000	80,000
Duluth	77,915	....	....	....
Toledo	440,201	618,092	150,325	10,803
Detroit	203,510	92,398	64,810	54,130
Oswego	217,489	116,346	13,616	126,404
St. Louis	374,223	351,294	152,784	19,714
Boston	18,582	47,650	86,767	84,231
Toronto	317,673	1,435	4,789	57,671
Montreal	127,584	364,060	65,182	10,609
*Philadelphia	75,000	210,000	80,000	25,000
*Baltimore	70,000	140,534	70,000	....
Rail shipments w'k	132,045	485,324	146,884	62,104
On N.Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total week	6,380,475	10,295,529	1,588,152	1,667,295
Total—Feb. 8, '73	6,016,773	9,424,24[illegible]	3,427,992	1,715,755
Total—Feb. 1, '73	6,125,438	9,194,75[illegible]	3,290,186	2,044,316
Total—Dec. 28, '72	6,248,613	9,595,89[illegible]	3,414,084	2,863,865
Total—Feb. 17, '72	10,356,815	10,566,96[illegible]	6,288,021	1,977,267

*Estimated.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Feb. 20	3,025	44,474	322,671
" 13	8,107	61,984	542,665
" 6	15,643	59,959	707,136
Jan. 30	4,824	83,556	245,887
Total, four weeks	31,599	249,983	1,818,[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible],153
			440,410
Jan. 23	15,5[illegible]	210,030	260,252
" 16	5,417	166,492	305,166
" 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible], four weeks	44,079	583,873	1,571,981

[illegible] is expected that the surplus wheat crop of California for export in 1872-'3 will be 525,000 tons, equal to 17,500,000 bushels, of which 11,470,686 bushels had been cleared from San Francisco from July 1, to February 5, leaving 6,029,314 bushels to go forward between Feb. 5, and June 30, the close of the crop year. There were loading and to load Feb. 5, 36 vessels, the aggregate measurement of which was 35,087 tons. The stock of wheat in San Francisco Feb. 1, 1872, was about 2,000,000 bushels.

The consumption of wheat in Great Britain at the rate of 400,000 qrs per week, is equal to 20,800,000 qrs per annum, while the consumption is placed as high as 22,000,000 qrs per annum, equal to 423,077 qrs per week. The estimate of 400,000 qrs per week is based on the average net supply available for consumption during a period of ten years. The consumption now, with a moderate accretion of population, is believed to exceed 22,000,000 qrs per annum.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom, on Feb. 1, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Black Sea ports, 323 cargoes wheat and 52 cargoes corn, against 264 cargoes of wheat and 36 cargoes corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 451 cargoes of wheat and 94 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871. The cargoes of wheat in transit Feb. 1, '73, comprised 174 from the Pacific Coast, averaging 48,000 bu each, equal to 8,352,000 bu, and 149 cargoes from other parts of the world, averaging 24,000 bu each, equal to 3,576,000 bu, making a grand total of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom Feb. 1, '73, of 11,928,000 bu, against 11,520,000 bu Jan. 25, '73.

The exports of wheat from Odessa for the year ended Dec. 31, 1872, were 2,758,000 qrs, equal to 22,064,000 bu, of which 1,894,000 qrs, or 15,152,000 bu, were to the United Kingdom, and of the 87,760 qrs of maize exported during the year 36,720 qrs were for the United Kingdom. During the week ended Jan. 15, three British steamers, wheat-laden, left Odessa for the United Kingdom, having 15,756 qrs wheat, and two other steamers, with 8,000 qrs each, were to leave on the 15th. Two more steamers were loading, and five others were in port. During the year, 270 British steamers sailed from Odessa with grain, and 234 steamers of other nationalities.

Advices from Havre, under date of Feb. 1, state that large purchases of wheat were being made for England, and also for speculation. In reports from 113 French provincial markets, held during the week ended Feb. 1, 52 were calm or unaltered; cheaper or tending downward in 38; dearer or tending upward in 33. The supply of grain at the various provincial towns was small; considerably smaller than during the previous week.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles Jan. 31, 1873, was 83,824 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs each. The arrivals from the 25th to the 31st January, 1873, were 15 cargoes of wheat, aggregating 72,000 metrical quintals, against 133,700 metrical quintals for the corresponding week in 1872. Of the 15 cargoes arrived, 8 were from Russia, aggregating 36,000 metrical quintals. From the 15th to the 21st of January 15 cargoes of wheat passed the Dardanelles, including 4 for Marseilles and 10 for the United Kingdom.

The exports from Odessa of flour and grain for the year 1872, and their distribution, were as follows:

To	Wheat, tsch.	Corn, tsch.	Barley, tsch.	Rye, tsch.	Peas, tsch.
United Kingdom	2,631,500	51,000	262,000	214,20,	4,600
France*	467,100	3,300	6,400	....	6,000
Turkey, Greece, and Danube	31,000	....	6,400	....	800
Austria	208,500	3,500	....	3,700	1,250
Sweden and Norway	6,600	....	3,800	43,100	200
Continent	212,500	....	35,200	80,000	....
Italy	176,800	....	....	5,200	150
Other countries	104,000	....	1,450	17,400	50
Total, 1872	3,838,000	57,800	315,250	363,600	13,050
Total, 1871	3,439,500	446,000	371,070	614,000	4,139

And 752,100 pounds flour in 1872, against 353,000 pounds in 1871.

* 46,000 tachts. of oats, against 310,7000 tachts. in 1871.

Movement of wheat and flour at Marseilles, 1872:

IMPORTS. From	Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Wheat, qrs.	EXPORTS. To	Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Wheat, qrs.
Russia	.....	664,726	England	88,998	20,193
Italy	1,116	88,354	Belgium	2,671	9,647
Turkey	.....	438,585	Germany	105,924	15,928
Algiers	.....	248,757	Switzerland	87,728	181,276
Other parts	11,312	19,923	Other parts	127,861	104,563
Total	12,428	1,460,355	Total	413,182	331,807

With the exception of Odessa, the stocks of wheat are small in the exporting ports of Eastern Europe. There is a deficiency in the wheat crops of Hungary, Southern Russia, and Turkey. In the north of Italy, as well as in Switzerland, the wheat harvest of 1872 was deficient, and considerable imports will be required. It is at the present time difficult to form a correct opinion as to the future of values, as this will depend upon the result of the autumnal sowings in Great Britain, France, and Italy. These have been more limited than in ordinary years, owing to the unusually protracted rainy period, and the superabundance of moisture. Much will depend upon the weather during the operations of spring sowing, and further, on the appearance and prospects of the growing crops as the harvest season is neared. The indications are that prices will rule above the usual average, which they now are.

In California and Oregon there has been an abundance of moisture, and the area under wheat is considerably larger than in 1872, with a present prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Foreign Commerce of New York.

Condensed from the Bulletin.

The entries for consumption of general merchandise at this port during January were about $600,000 less than for the corresponding month last year, but some $3,000,000 in excess of 1871. A material falling off in the entries for warehousing, which is offset by a large increase in the imports of free goods, both of which are traceable to the revisions that have been effected in the tariff since January, 1872. The specie movement is but slightly in excess of last year. The withdrawals from warehouses show a considerable deficit as compared with the preceding years, which is not, however, out of proportion with the reduced entered for bond, the stock in bond being increased more this year than in either 1872 or 1871.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR JANUARY.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Entered for consumption	$14,169,556	$17,940,512	$17,270,281
Entered for warehouse	11,078,118	14,904,602	10,956,219
Free goods	3,355,702	2,729,050	9,463,392
Specie and bullion	208,686	105,322	113,939
Total entered at port	$28,792,062	$35,679,490	$37,803,691
Withdrawn from warehouse	$13,006,264	$12,399,012	$9,567,918

As the fiscal year begins on the 1st of July, we bring forward a comparison of the total imports for a period of seven months ended with January, to which the explanation of the movement for the month, given above, is applicable, the comparison being affected by the same causes—primarily the removal of the duty on certain articles on the 1st of July.

IMPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JAN. 31.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ent. for cons'n	$105,024,392	$121,583,698	$105,474,683
Ent. for ware'g	64,566,051	79,627,649	76,792,258
Free goods	10,630,456	15,784,547	49,931,909
Specie and bullion	4,910,371	1,711,878	4,930,569
Total ent. at port	$185,131,270	$218,707,772	$237,129,419
Withdrawn from warehouse	64,231,875	74,862,053	99,588,533

The exports of domestic produce, foreign merchandise, and specie, for January, are shown by the following table. The exhibit is not very favorable. There is an increase in exports of specie amounting to $6,500,000, to offset which there if an increase of only $2,000,000 in exports of produce:

EXPORTS FOR JANUARY.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dom. produce	$18,370,758	$18,179,488	$19,379,497
Foreign mdse, free	43,412	86,642	242,121
Foreign dutiable	423,708	684,874	428,932
Specie and bullion	2,149,211	1,540,362	7,127,989
Total exports	$20,987,087	$20,491,366	$27,178,539
Total excl. specie	18,837,876	18,951,004	20,050,550

For the seven months of the fiscal year, the showing is rather more satisfactory. The exports of produce were $11,000,000 in excess of 1872. There is an excess of $18,000,000 in exports of specie, which is offset by an increase in the total exports, exclusive of specie and bullion, of $22,000,000.

EXPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JAN. 31.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dom. produce	$121,411,196	$133,467,152	$144,413,076
For'n free goods	121,640	686,835	1,161,044
For'n dutiable	4,659,959	4,401,337	4,887,441
Specie and bullion	43,800,086	23,851,286	41,972,331
Total exports	$169,992,881	$162,406,580	$202,423,895
Total exclusive of specie	126,492,795	138,555,294	160,451,464

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅝@⅝c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅛@1.18⅝, seller March, closing at $1.18⅝, and $1.21@1.21⅛ seller April, closing at $1.21⅛. Corn was quiet and steady at 31@31⅛c seller March, and 31⅝@31⅞c seller April. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The condition of this market is the same. Dealers report a fair trade in the better grades; but common corn moves very slowly. We continue quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there have been few changes worthy of note. The movement in cotton seamless goods continues steadily fair, and prices are held with unabated firmness, at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, and at 33c for American. Other goods in the list continue quiet and comparatively steady. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Choice grades are in fair request. The supply of the lower grades is quite liberal, but [illegible] genuine are rather scarce. We quote [illegible] medium, @2.50; fair to prime, $2.00@2.4[illegible] [illegible] $1.50@2.00.

[illegible] Were qu[illegible]t. Country [illegible] at $12.00 [illegible] m., and Milwaukee at [illegible]

BUILDING [illegible] There was no furth[illegible] change in prices. brick is no[illegible] Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, cast[illegible] $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—The past week has developed no new features of importance in connection with the market for this staple. Fair activity has characterized both the local and outside demands, and prices have been well sustained for all descriptions, though not especially firm, save for good to choice qualities, the supply of which continues to fall below the requirements of the trade. Receipts are improving some, both as regards quantity and quality, but there are no fears of a surplus for some time to come, and no immediate change in prices is looked for. Following are the quotations: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@29c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 6@18c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The intensely cold weather prevalent during a portion of the week under review somewhat interfered with the traffic in this class of goods, but a large number of orders were placed, and a return of pleasant weather will, no doubt, witness a resumption of the activity that characterized the market during last week and the preceding one. In values few changes were noted, an advance of 20@25c in succotash being the only quotable alteration. Corn is becoming scarce, and a sharp advance now seems imminent. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@	2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@	2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 2 lb		2.26
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@	1.30
PICKLES.		
Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00
MAPLE SYRUP.		
Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—Firmness is still a prominent feature of the cheese market. The continued good demand and the reduced condition of the stocks in the principal markets of the country induce a confident feeling among holders, and during the week a further advance of a ½c has been established here. Under an unusually active export demand prices in New York have advanced to 17c, and are still working upward. Exports last week reached 20,106 boxes, against 1,676 for the corresponding week last year. Following are the prices current in this market: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 13½@15½c; Western factory, 13½@15½c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last review, where they rule steady, and, for most descriptions, firm. Some of the poorer qualities of soft coal are offering at a slight concession from the quotations, but Lehigh, Lackawanna, Erie, Walnut Hill, Blossburg, and Minonk are firm. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand is light. Pork barrels sold at $1.20. Packers are not buying largely, as the season is drawing to a close. Other descriptions are in light request. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 1 car pork brls at $1.20.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—A reduction of $1.50 per lb in iodine, and 1c in castile soap were the only alterations made since our last report. A steady, fair movement is reported and prices are generally firm at the quotations, which are as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.65 @	1.70
Acid, oxalic, lb	33 @	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65 @	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @	30
Assafoetida, lb	60 @	70
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	36 @	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40 @	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	40 @	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50 @	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58 @	63
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	8.00 @	8.50
Lye, cone, case	8.25 @	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60 @	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50 @	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50 @	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13 @	
Sulphur, lb	5 @	

EGGS—The receipts were very liberal this morning, and, as a consequence, prices are weak and declining. Fresh are quotable at 25c. Sales include 22 cases and 100 doz at 25c.

FEATHERS—Were in the usual demand. The offerings are moderate, and prices are ruling strong for genuine live geese. Chicken and turkey feathers are dull. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Fair activity prevails in this department, both the local and the interior demand being quite as large as in former years at a corresponding period. Prices remain firm for everything in the list, while in whitefish and trout we have to note a further advance, quotations being marked up 25c per ½ brl, to-day. Stocks of whitefish are rapidly dwindling, and will be entirely exhausted before the new catch can be placed. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this line has still further improved, the movement now being as active as in former years at this season. The effect of the increased demand has been to impart a firm tone to the market for most articles in the list, though if we except Naples walnuts, which are fully 2c higher (owing to the partial failure of the crop in Europe), no quotable advance has taken place. Dates and prunes are lower. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Were in fair request. The receipts are moderate. Beaver is firm, at quotations. The following prices are for Illinois and Iowa furs: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. $2.50 $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; ext[illegible]@$1.00; No. [illegible]@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. [illegible] $5.00@12.00; 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; [illegible] 25c@$1.75; grey do, cross fox, $1.00@3.00; [illegible] silver do, $10.00@40.00; 10@75c; kitt do, [illegible] prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00[illegible] 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, [illegible] muskrat, fall, 10@12c; winter, do, 16@18c; [illegible] 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples met with a fair local inquiry, with ample offerings. Lemons are scarce and firm. Cranberries are firmer, owing to scarcity, now quoted at 10.50@13.00. Other fruits are unchanged. Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.50@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Continued activity is noticeable in the demand for foreign and domestic groceries, and firmness is still the predominant feature of the market. With the exception of certain grades of refined sugar, which are scarce, the stocks are in good working order, and the general market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. During the week prices have ruled very steady and uniform, a ½c advance in common Rio coffee being the only important change:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c common, 5½@6c.

HAY—In this department only a limited amount of trading has been done during the past week, the demand being largely confined to supplying the current wants of local customers. Very few Eastern orders have been placed, and it was with difficulty that these were filled, the supply of cars still being restricted. Receipts are liberal, and stocks are accumulating. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A better demand has existed both on local and Eastern account, and at the decline noted a week ago the market has ruled steady and firm. The arrivals are not large, and the market is kept bare at full prices. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½; do light, 11½; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet; choice comb is scarce and salable; strained is in liberal supply and dull. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 22@25c; strained and common, 16@18c.

HOPS—The inquiry is light and restricted to small orders from city brewers for current uses. There was no change in prices, which are quotable easy at the following range: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business in this department continues to improve, and a firmer feeling pervades the market in sympathy with the markets abroad. We quote:

Iron	4 6-10	@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	⅌ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Charters from Chicago to Buffalo were: Schrs Board of Trade, Hubbard, Eveline, William Croswaite, and a vessel not named at 12½c.

LEATHER—No changes have taken place in this market within the last half dozen days. While there is no particular activity in the demand, a steady, fair movement is witnessed, and a firm tone pervades the market both for domestic and imported stock. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The demand is moderate but dealers anticipate a more active trade as soon as the weather shall become settled. Prices range as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00
Fencing	15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles*	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no special change. The demand is still moderate, and previous prices are generally adhered to. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, and firm. We again quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is still very quiet. Prices are as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.75	@	6.50

OILS—A decline of a ½c in carbon, and an advance of 2c in linseed, were the only quotable changes during the past week in prices of goods coming under this head. The cold weather has interfered with trade to some extent, but the volume of business is fair for the season, and the general market maintains its firm tone. We quote: Carbon, 19½@20½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gr[illegible] @24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—[illegible] fair business [illegible] line of goods, and is now being done by dealers [illegible] on the date of our [illegible] general market is firmer [illegible] have advanced 50c per [illegible] options values remain without decided chan[illegible] Below are the prices current:

WHITE LEAD.	
Stri[illegible] pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	2.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—The price of Scotch pig iron has advanced $2.00 per ton during the week, the present quotation being $62.00@67.00. Other descriptions are firmer, in sympathy, but as yet are not materially higher. We now quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Choice chickens and turkeys are in good demand and firm. The offerings are light. We quote: Turkeys, 11@13c; chickens, $3.00@4.00; ducks, $2.50@3.25; geese, $6.00@8.00. Sales include 1,360 lbs turkeys at 13c; 1,100 lbs do at 12@12½c; 200 lbs at 11c; 28 doz chickens at $3.75@4.00; 14 doz at $3.62½; 38 doz at $3.00@3.50; 4 doz ducks at $3.25; 7 doz do, small, at $2.50.

POTATOES—Were in fair demand and steady; car lots are quotable at 70c; store lots at 70@85c. Sales include 1 car Illinois peachblows at 70c dlvd; 200 bu from store at 85c; 350 bu at 80c; 175 bu at 70@75c.

RAGS AND METALS—Remain comparatively steady at the annexed range of prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3½c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1½@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; milled copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc, 1½c; stove plate, 1½c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1½c.

SALT—Was in moderate request. The market is firm, owing to light stocks, but no immediate advance is anticipated. We repeat: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade is still very light. No change in prices was reported. We quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.87
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.03
1 3-16	10x12	2.03
1 3-16	9x14	2.36
1 3-16	10x15	2.36

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	47c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	44c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand and hardly as firm. Sales were made at $3.00@3.40, for common to choice seed. Clover was dull at $5.20@5.25 for prime medium, and $5.75 for mammoth. Hungarian was unchanged. Sales include 10 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 195 bags prime at $3.30; 140 bags do at $3.25; 315 bags fair at $3.15; 9 bags at $3.00; 86 bags prime clover at $5.25; 6 bags at $5.20; 50 bags mammoth at $5.75; 127 bags good Hungarian at 95c; 125 bags on private terms.

TEAS—The better grades of Young Hyson and gunpowder teas are firm at 5c advance on last week's prices. Other descriptions remain steady as previously quoted: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

WOOD—Remains dull at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The leading features of the market are about the same as for the preceding week. Wool is very dull, and a weak, unsettled feeling prevails. Washed fleece, X and XX light, are held firmly by some dealers, being very scarce. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@46c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@46c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and firm. We continue to quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 60 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	.70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.38	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,406	8,323	2,601
Tuesday	1,730	9,800	1,150
Total	4,136	18,123	3,751
Same time last week	6,992	36,711	2,149
Week before last	3,218	24,848	2,582

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,708	5,893	1,118

CATTLE—There was somewhat more of life in the cattle trade to-day, both the local and outside demands exhibiting some improvement. The receipts proving unexpectedly light, together with the slight change for the better in the condition of the sea board markets, stimulated the shipping demand, and imparted a firmer feeling all around. In isolated cases sales were reported at an advance on former rates, but the advance was far from being general, only especially desirable lots being salable at higher prices than prevailed at the close of last week. The quality of the stock offered for sale presented but little change, the larger portion, as heretofore, consisting of common to fair grades, for which the prices current were $3.00@5.00. With three or four exceptions, nothing sold above $5.50. The extreme range was $2.50@5.87½,—the inside figure for old cows, bulls, and scrawny heifers, and the outside for a bunch of choice steers averaging 1,480 lbs. Stockers were inquired for to a fair extent, and commanded full prices, or $3.25@3.75 for poor to medium lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and $4.00@4.25 for thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,080 lbs. Heavier weights were taken by feeders at $4.37½@4.50. Local butchers bought more liberally than on yesterday, at $2.75@4.40 for inferior to extra cows, and at $3.75@4.50 for common to finish steers. The market closed firm, with very little stock remaining in the pens unsold.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
11 cows	1,059	3.50
30 choice steers	1,258	5.62½
31 fair steers	1,282	4.70
17 butchers' stock	1,144	3.55
16 choice steers	1,480	5.87½
16 medium steers	1,230	4.62½
15 rough steers and oxen	1,417	5.10
24 Texas cattle	1,205	4.15
18 good steers	1,246	5.20
26 Texas steers	1,268	4.55
20 fair steers	1,173	4.62½
14 oxen	1,483	5.00
16 choice steers	1,480	5.87½
71 Texas steers	1,130	4.30
31 rough steers	1,282	4.70
16 rough [illegible]	1,340	4.75
16 [illegible]chers' stock	1,069	4.30
32 Texas steers	1,171	4.20
23 Cherokee heifers	765	2.95
33 good steers	1,289	5.45
17 fair steers	1,088	4.62½
22 fair steers	1,120	4.62½
20 cows	1,018	3.55
16 good steers	1,239	5.25
60 Cherokee steers	893	3.20
15 choice steers	1,351	5.62½
15 oxen	1,437	4.70
17 butchers' stock	1,105	4.37½
18 butchers' stock	1,227	4.62½
26 butchers' stock	1,267	4.85
17 cows	1,051	4.00
39 choice steers	1,422	5.75
20 cows	1,179	4.40
19 cows	900	3.15
20 cows	1,069	4.40
28 mixed lot	909	3.10

HOGS—It was an active day in this department of the live stock market, and a higher range of prices was established. Notwithstanding the absence of any considerable packing demand (only two of our city packers were operating) trade opened brisk, and prices rapidly advanced until $4.50@5.00 was reached. Reports of higher prices at the East stimulated shippers, and the competition between this class of buyers was spirited from the opening of trade to the close. Common, rough, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots shared in the advance, but the improvement was not so marked as in other descriptions, and now that the packing season is virtually over, Western shippers must expect a greatly diminished demand for such, as Eastern buyers cannot handle them to advantage. Sales were reported at $4.40@5.00, with the bulk at $4.60@4.85. Closing rates were $4.50@5.00,—indicating an advance of 15@20c.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	308	$4.90	156	359	$4.80	125	401	$5.00
50	326	4.75	53	248	4.75	59	153	4.70
107	300	4.75	50	172	4.80	39	237	4.75
139	280	4.85	46	300	4.80	36	238	4.80
547	423	4.95	58	213	4.85	50	267	4.50
49	356	4.75	61	236	4.80	60	248	4.65
52	246	4.50	43	380	4.75	70	186	4.65
42	399	4.50	54	305	4.55	120	170	4.85
137	380	4.85	64	249	4.65	60	160	4.60
48	309	4.55	49	298	4.55	44	325	4.75
50	326	4.75	54	277	4.50	46	271	4.75
83	192	4.80	46	355	4.75	55	265	4.85
70	437	4.65	61	175	4.57½	130	182	4.90
56	211	4.75	56	267	4.55	38	264	4.90
51	222	4.75	44	337	4.80	46	335	4.90
88	386	4.70	69	305	4.87½	54	294	4.60
65	203	4.75	57	289	4.45	26	314	4.40
59	153	4.70	79	420	4.90	20	288	4.40
70	186	4.65	54	280	4.65	39	239	4.75
60	248	4.65	71	215	4.80	50	267	4.50
27	220	4.60	27	260	4.70	76	183	4.90
67	201	4.60	72	213	4.80	57	198	4.70
54	355	4.85	48	306	4.65	43	380	4.75
31	273	4.50	35	262	4.40	60	160	4.60

SHEEP—Were in moderate demand, and sold at about last week's closing prices, or at $3.25@3.75 for poor to common thin mixed droves; at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to really choice. Shippers and city butchers were operating,—the former moderately.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Receipts and Expenditures---Cost of Furnishing Schools---Some Salaries Raised.

Appointments, Transfers, and Resignations of Teachers---The Peck Bequest---German Text-Books---Love-Letters.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting at their rooms on LaSalle street, last evening, President King in the chair. There were present, Inspectors Bishop, Goggin, Hambleton, Hesing, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Stone, and Wells.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The School Agent submitted his report from Dec. 1 to Feb. 1. The cash on hand Dec. 1 was $6,777.91; receipts, $90,301.73; expenditures, $90,320.89; balance, $6,758.75.

FURNISHING THE SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture reported that the average expense of furnishing a school at the present time was $2,600; to furnish all for the ensuing year would require $32,000, and they recommended that that amount be appropriated for the purpose. It was laid over.

SALARIES RAISED.

The Committee on Salaries recommended that the salaries of Gertrude M. Tenney, Lizzie M. Kass, and Caroline H. Merrick be fixed at $650 per annum from Feb. 1, 1873; that Mary A. Jones, Emma C. Tracy, Ellen M. Alexander, and Emma J. Upson be allowed the benefit of the fourteen weeks' trial, and their salaries be fixed at $550 per annum from the date of their appointment. The report was adopted.

PRINTING ESTIMATES.

The Committee on Publication presented estimates for printing next year—$3,500. The report was laid over.

The Committee on Finance reported bills aggregating $8,943.90, recommending that they be paid. Concurred in.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee on Appointment recommended that the following-named teachers be assigned to the schools mentioned: M. Campbell, Scammon School; Kittie O'Brien, Franklin; Gertrude M. Tenney, Washington; Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Moseley; Mrs. M. Smith, Ogden (German); C. H. Merrick, Ogden; B. V. Pittav, Ogden; Anna E. Bushnell, Viola Williams, Newberry; E. B. Watt, Wells; Lizzie Powers, Holden; Mary Ball, Holstein; Lizzie T. Ambrose, Clark; Mrs. E. Dewey, Emily S. Merriman, Hayes; M. Colbert, Clark; Hattie E. Winegar, Douglas; Clara C. Allen, J. A. Fitzgerald, Welsh Street; J. E. Powell, Louisa C. Wright, Third Avenue; Minnie A. Kittell, Minnie W. Hanna, Clark; Mary A. Miller, Franklin; Lucy A. Christian, Jennie Thompson, Martha D. Busse, Kinzie (German); E. Hatterman, Carpenter (German); Rose C. Kellner, Haven (German); M. C. Manning, Kinzie; F. C. Shipman, Carpenter; S. F. Scribner, Pearson Street; M. Howard, Mitchell; A. Aiken, Third Avenue.

TRANSFERS.

The same committee reported the following transfers: E. E. Jenness, from Third avenue to Carpenter; Katie Dixon, Mitchell street to Skinner; Mary Wilson, Clark to Wentworth avenue; Anna L. Hill, Franklin to Douglas; Mary E. Templeton, Washington to Brown; Ann E. Lacey, to Newberry; Lizzie T. Ambrose, Clark to Brown; Anna Ackert, Newberry to Franklin; Emma Gosan, Haven to Newberry.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations were received: Ida M. Parker, Frank De Wolf, Laura E. M. Danity.

The report was adopted, and the resignations accepted.

On motion, Mary A. Mellon was elected First Assistant in the Newberry School.

THE PECK BEQUEST.

Inspector Goggin, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported in relation to the Peck estate, that the Committee had been unable to find a copy of the will, or a charter of the Mechanics' Institute. The Institute, if it ever had a title to the property, had lost it several years ago by disbanding. The Committee desired the Board to request the Corporation Counsel, as soon as the will and charter are obtained, to proceed and establish the claim of the Board to the property.

On motion, the Committee were instructed to obtain all the information they could and report to the Board.

GERMAN TEXT-BOOKS.

Inspector Hesing, from the Committee on German, recommended the adoption of Storme's German Stories as a reader, the price being 60 cents a copy; and Wilde's writing book for the district schools, the price being 10 cents a copy.

Inspector Goggin spoke in favor of doing away with the study of German in the district schools. Much money was spent, and time wasted, and it demoralized the scholars, taking them from more useful studies.

The report was adopted.

A NEW MUSIC-BOOK.

The Joint Committees on Text-Books and Music recommended the substitution of "Graded Singer No. 3" for the "Song Garden." The report was concurred in.

LOVE EPISTLES.

Superintendent Pickard said an evil among the pupils in the higher grades, was the writing of letters to one another, the contents of which would probably be objected to by their parents. The Principals could not interfere, and he recommended that a letter-box be placed in the schools, so that the principal could keep his eye on the epistles. It was so ordered.

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

Inspector Stone alluded to corporeal punishment, and thought the Board ought to announce publicly that it had been abolished in the schools of Chicago.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Henry Guenther, who was arrested on the complaint of Thomas Hendrick, of the Central Hotel, charged with forgery, was yesterday bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

Last year the City Clerk issued 2,222 saloon licenses. Up to yesterday—the present fiscal year expiring on the 1st of July—he had issued 2,522, the excess of receipts being $15,600.

The Commencement exercises of the Woman's Hospital Medical College will occur in the Clark Street Methodist Church at half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Professor S. A. Williams will deliver the address.

A small fire occurred in the Exchange Block yesterday morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, which was extinguished by a portable Babcock in the hands of Captain Bullwinkle's men of the Fire Patrol Department.

Louis Lynn was, yesterday morning, held in $600 bail by Justice Scully for stealing a lot of pig-iron belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, from the corner of Canal and Jefferson streets.

A Chicago firm, with characteristic enterprise, has offered to raise the New York Post-Office, and put another story under it, for the sum of $50,000. The job will probably be given to some Gothamite contractor, who will add a few more ciphers to the price.

Martin Updegraff was, yesterday, put under $300 bonds to keep the peace with "all the people of the State of Illinois," but especially with James F. DeVinney, whose life Mr. Updegraff has threatened to take repeatedly. DeVinney also promised to no longer vex or tantalize Updegraff.

A boss shoemaker named Tyranny was assaulted by a man to whom he had refused work, near the Stock Yards, on Monday night, and severely cut on the head and hands with a shoe-knife. The case will be examined before Justice Williams this morning. Tyranny will recover.

A meeting of manufacturers and others interested in the forthcoming exposition, to be held in this city during the present year, will be held this evening in Rice & Jackson's Hall, on West Randolph street. A full attendance is desired, as the question is one of great importance to the mercantile community.

Thomas Jordan, a boy aged about 14 years, broke into St. Mary's Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to destroy the ornaments of the altar and create confusion everywhere. Before he had finished his raid, however, he was caught by a policeman and taken to the Armory. The boy would not state why he made the raid, but seemed to regret that he had not had time to do greater damage.

A young German boy, about 14 years old, named Arion Fagert, from Burlington, Iowa, was arrested yesterday morning at the Rock Island depot by Officer Trayner, upon the arrival of the morning express, charged with having stolen $400 from Mr. Louis Large, of Burlington, his former employer. Upon the person of the boy were found railroad tickets for New York, and $364.35 of the money. He confessed to the theft, and said that it was his intention to proceed to New York, and thence to his home in Germany. He did not appear to appreciate the enormity of his offense, and said that, after he took the money, he purchased a new suit of clothes in Burlington, and made no haste to get away. The boy was arrested at the instance of a dispatch received by Capt. Sam Ellis, in whose care he will remain until the police authorities at Burlington send for him.

Intemperance in Indiana.

Miss Laura Ream's Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. John W. Ray has compiled from the official reports a startling array of "facts and figures for the people," in substance as follows:

Eighteen counties, with 84,861 voters, support 1,179 saloons, and furnish our prisons with 475 of the 744 convicts in the State.

Sixty-five other counties support but 968 saloons, and, with a voting population of 154,842, furnish but 238 of the 744 State Prison convicts.

Nine counties without a saloon in their limits, having 22,366 votes, furnish only thirty-one convicts, an average of one to 715.

Two hundred and eighty-six of the convicts of 1872 report themselves temperate, 203 intemperate, and 165 moderate drinkers. Estimating the labor of the convicts at home at $300 a year, it would be worth $123,699.44 more than the $99,598.56, earnings of convict labor in prison. In the single county of Marion, with one convict to ninety-five voters, there are twice as many saloons as convicts, and the criminal expenses chargeable to liquor amount to $46,809.36.

Reformed Card-Playing.

The Springfield *Republican* was shocked, beyond measure, the other evening, on going into the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, to see a company of immortal beings, ranging in age from 16 to 85, playing a game of cards! Yes, they were genuine pasteboards. But our surprise was intense when we saw in place of the Jack—that little devil—and the queen, and his piebald majesty, the king, such prosaic creatures as John the Baptist, John G. Whittier, Miles Standish, and others. It pained us to see John the Baptist,—whose raiment was of camel's hair, and whose meat was locusts and wild honey,—ministering to youthful dissipation. Ah! we sigh for the past, when we used to retire from the too-close observation of our fond parents, to enjoy a good game of High-Low-Jack in the hay-mow. Out upon such calls over the table as, "Tale of Two Cities," "The Last of the Mohicans," etc.! Give us the sweet old sounds, "I beg," "I pass," "Make it!" But the boys did seem to enjoy themselves over those regenerate cards last evening.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant boarding-place in a small private family; day-boarders.

161-2 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board; also, for day-boarders.

24 BISHOP-COURT—HOUSE JUST TAKEN AND newly furnished; 3 large rooms (1 unfurnished) with first-class board. Neatness, superior table, modern improvements. Prices reasonable.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and well-furnished sleeping-room, with board.

75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A COMFORTABLY furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; close to street cars.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—A nicely furnished front room, with bed-room en suite or single, with board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT UNfurnished front room; also a room suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

89 ABERDEEN-ST.—A BACK ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for two persons, with board. References required.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE WELL-furnished pleasant room, fire, gas, etc. A few gents can obtain first-class day board at moderate terms.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams. 1 single front room, and 1 room suitable for 2 ladies or 2 gents, with board. Day boarders, $4 per week.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; modern conveniences; very pleasant location; references required.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—INviting accommodations for two young gents at $7 per week, and for two young ladies at $6 per week. Table superior.

144 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with good board, for gentlemen or ladies; private family; terms reasonable.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—PLEASant rooms, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD BOARD and a comfortable home for gentlemen on reasonable terms; table boarders accommodated.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY FURnished large front room to rent, with board.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A NICELY FURnished, east front room for two gentlemen, with table board. References exchanged.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board.

596 ADAMS-ST.—EXCELLENT ROOMS WITH all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at reasonable rates.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor, first-class board, with home comforts, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room suitable for gent and wife, or two gents; hot and cold water in room; modern conveniences.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—8 ABERDEEN-ST., SUITES or single rooms, with board; a few day boarders accommodated.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE PARLOR TO rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or 2 single gentlemen.

14 PECK-COURT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen; also single rooms. Call after 5 p. m.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth. A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table, and surprisingly low rates. Double rooms for two, $14.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, furnished or unfurnished: also a well-furnished room suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board; accommodations first-class; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, except carpet, for gentleman and wife, with first-class table; also nice room for gentlemen.

769 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front and back rooms, single or en suite. Also a front parlor, with board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE FURnished front rooms (connecting) to rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife.

938 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—TWO GOOD rooms, partly furnished, with excellent board; family without small children preferred.

1030 WABASH-AV.—ONE ROOM FOR RENT, suitable for gent and wife, or two gentlemen; good board if desired.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—SOME PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. AND Twenty-first-st.—A fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; location and table first-class.

Country.

EVANSTON BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE southwest corner of Orrington-av. and Clark-st. Address W. Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—320 ACRES KANsas for lots or acres.
160 acres at Lake Station for a good lot.
10 lots in Englewood for acre property.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—MY RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO for residence in suburban or interior town. For particulars address J. CADWALADER, 18 Silver-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOTS, 8 ROOMS, about $400 cash, and balance in good lots or acre property. L. H. WHITNEY, Otis Block, Room 25.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FARMS IN ILLINOIS, RANGing in price from $2,000 to $30,000. Any person wanting a farm should look at our list. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST IN A STOCK AND farm, for a house in Chicago in a desirable location, with 6 to 8 rooms. See advertisement of "Stock Raiser," in this paper.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ENGLISH DOUble-barrel twist shot-gun, a thorough-bred Durham heifer, and a new set of double-team harness, for a pair of horses. Address, or apply, at 89 Davis-st., West Side.

WANTED—FARMS IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD property; at 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY AND express wagons of all kinds at 363 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOT, OR horse and buggy, fine black Morgan stallion, 7 years old. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE WORK HORSES, EXpress, single and double harness, and open business buggy. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

HORSES WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A TROTter, 2:45 or better, that is all right, to sell low for cash, or a genteel single foot or pacing saddle-horse to sell, may find a purchaser Tuesday or Wednesday, by calling at Carriage Repository of L. F. HATHAWAY, 349 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY; ALSO, TEAM of work horses and wagon, for which will trade good suburban business lots. J. W. P. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph-st. and LaSalle.

WANTED—A KIND, WELL-BROKEN HORSE FOR family use. Apply to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 53 and 55 Michigan-av.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN-st.:
Prairie-av., 2-story brick near Thirty-fifth-st., and lot.
Washington-st., 2-story brick, stone trimmings, very desirable, residence west of Eighth Presbyterian Church.
Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth, house and lot, $3,500.
Good frame house on Michigan-av. near Twelfth-st, with lease of land, $3,600. Bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., 2-story house and lot, cheap.
House and lot 60x170 on Oak-st., Hyde Park. Must be sold at once, and offered at a great sacrifice.
Lot 50x175 on Madison-av., offered at a bargain.
Fine residence lots in Egandale.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—
No. 172 Jackson-st., cheap.
No. 463 Jackson-st., $5,200, on time.
No. 767 Wabash-av., $15,000, on time.
No. 176 Leavitt-st., $6,000, on time.
No. 344 Tyler-st., $5,500, on time.
No. 343 Tyler-st., $6,200, on time.
No. 325 Adams-st., $11,500, on time.
Nos. 133 and 135 Lincoln-st., $6,000 each.
G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND FINE LOT, $2,800; cottage and lot, North Side, $2,300; 14 acres near Central Park; cottage and lot, $1,800. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT wholesale acre prices. 85 lots yet for sale out of 144 50-foot lots, which I am selling for $14,000; average price less than $100 per lot; terms, $25 cash, balance $10 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan, Prairie, Wabash-avs.—$15,000, $18,000, $25,000—only $1,000 down, $2,000 yearly. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,250, COTTAGE AND LOT, WITH barn, north of Twelfth-st., between Throop and Loomis. This is very cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY, WITHOUT INTERest; very nice cottage and lot near Lincoln-st., $2,800. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 88 South Sangamon-st., with lease of lot; house in good order, 9 rooms. Price, $1,600 cash. A bargain. Apply to owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 149 and 151 South Sangamon-st.; also one vacant lot adjoining. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 50 Lake-av.; for sale at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms.
A number of fine residences and building lots for sale on the South Side.
Parties having property for sale are respectfully solicited to leave description and terms of sale with
J. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent,
Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, WITH LOT 45x130 feet, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts. A bargain in this property for 10 days, as owner wants to go South. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, cottage No. 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey; choice neighborhood. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Twenty-ninth.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton; very easy terms.
40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.; would exchange for residence, and pay cash.
Lot on Union Park, west front.
Lot on Arnold-st.; would exchange for suburban lots.
Stone front residence on Michigan-av.; would exchange for good business lot.
ROBERT REID,
150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Sixtieth-sts., $460 to $1,000; also on Emerald, Dashiell, Lowe, and Hubbs-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $50,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $25,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 3, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with lot, No. 440 Warren-av. Price $3,500; half cash. Cheapest thing in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—CHEAPEST PROPERY OFfered in the market—on Tyler and Harrison-sts., corner of Kedzie-av. Price, $650 and $550 per lot, being $200 cheaper than adjoining property, by WM. H. CONDON, 24 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOME NICE LOTS ON NORTH SIDE, out of fire limits, but near horse cars, on easy terms. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE BRICK HOUSE, EAST FRONT, with furnace, cooking range, marble mantels, and basins, hot and cold water on every floor; water-closet, bath-room, new carpets, all for $8,500 if taken soon. Possession at once. Terms fair. Near Thirty-second-st. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., with some furniture; very cheap this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTHLY payments:
Second-st., near Wood, $3,000.
Erie-st., near Lincoln, $3,000.
West Indiana-st., near Oakley, $2,000.
45 minutes' ride, $1,700.
E. G. STILES,
275 Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY WOODED, near the grand entrance to South Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 LOT ON COOLIDGE-ST., BETWEEN Paulina and Wood; also, 1 lot at North Evanston, will sell cheap if sold this week. Apply at Orient Hotel Hair-Dressing and Bathing-Rooms, No. 287 South State.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD TO-day, 100x175 on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front; also, lot 25x125 feet on Warren-av., just west of Western. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE FOR THOSE CHOICE lots—Fulton-st., 25x130, just east of 805; lot on Monroe-st., near Leavitt, at $90 per foot, for three days; will be advanced to $110 after 1st March. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, SEVeral cottages and lots on Davis, Erie, Bunker, and other sts., from $250 to $700 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, BARGAINS—$1,500, COTtage and lot Dayton-st., near Centre; cottage and lot Kinzie-st., near Ada, $1,250; cottage and lot 118 Quinn-st., near Archer-av. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT INTERSECTION OF GRAND and Western-avs., 25x125, at $550, for a few days only. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION—LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125. Those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots for a few days very low for a very small cash payment, balance on five years' time. We expect to sell them all in thirty days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Thirty-fifth; cottage contains 11 rooms, cellar and cistern; size of house, 24x48; lot, 36x120; worth $3,500; will sell for $2,850; $1,200 down, balance in 4 years, payable in semi-annual payments at 6 per cent. S. G. WILLARD, 119 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN BLOCK corner of Ontario and State-sts.; all conveniences; ten minutes from business. Apply on premises, or 201 Washington-st. Price, $9,500. T. HOWARD.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON BURNSIDE, near Twenty-eighth-st.; a bargain; ½ cash. S. G. WILLARD, No. 119 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY W. MORRILL, Real Estate Agent, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6: Cottage and lot on West Washington-st. Nice residence and 40 acres in Michigan. Two fruit farms at St. Joseph, Mich. 31 suburban lots, and 406 acres in Indiana. House and lot in Woodstock, Ill. Store and goods in Michigan; a bargain.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER EGAN AND WENTworth-avs., $850 each; Arnold-st., $550; no money required down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 89 DAVIS-ST., ONE BLOCK west of Western-av.; house nearly new, 1½ story, 8 rooms; lot 24x125; price, $2,600; terms, $600 cash, $800 one year, balance five years. Apply to owner, M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Terms payment 3, 4 and 5 years, 8 per cent interest. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD SUBurban property, 78½ feet on West Lake, two blocks west of Western-av., a very fine corner for block of stores. Incumbrances $3,900; easy terms. Apply to owner, M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET ON KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN Rush and Pine. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—LOT 60x125 FEET, ON Park-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—11 AND 13 PARK-AV., CLOSE BY Union Park, 14 rooms each, and barn; lot 50x150. Sell singly or together. Rent at 12 per cent on price. $7,500 cash; $1,500 cash, balance 1 to 4 years. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50x125 FEET, WITH two houses, renting for $1,400 per year, on South Peoria-st., adjoining the Everett House, corner Madison and Peoria. Will sell cheap, on easy payments, or will exchange for other property in part payment. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING BETWEEN 6:30 and 7 o'clock, on Aberdeen-st., between Monroe and Adams, a mink collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 51 Aberdeen-st.

LOST—ON WEST SIDE, MONDAY EVENING, A gold ear drop, coral setting. $5 reward paid on returning it to 285 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A CORAL MEDALION ear-drop on the street, or cars, going from Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. to C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing, or on the 3:15 train going to Riverside. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S, 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

LOST—THIS MORNING, FEB. 24, A HUNTING-case gold watch, with A. S. marked on the outside. A liberal reward given on returning it to No. 7 West Randolph-st. T. HASTIE.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $10, AND odd change. The finder will please return to C. W. C. at Tribune office, and greatly oblige the owner.

LOST—A BROWN SETTER HUNTING-DOG. ANY one returning him to 1025 Wabash-av. will receive a large reward. Had a leather collar on, with name and above address, when lost.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THE 23D inst., from my barn, 265 Burnside-st., a dark-bay mare, 16½ hands high, black mane and tail, small star in forehead, together with a nearly new square-box buggy (Murray's make), leather top, and the initials I. S. H. on the side; also harness, whip, new buffalo robe, and small saddle blanket. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the same to me. P. DRISCOLL, 265 Burnside-st.

STRAYED—ON SATURDAY MORNING, THE 22D, a dark, brown horse, blind of the right eye, U S on the left shoulder, a blister mark on the neck. Whoever will return the same to No. 100 Mather-st. will be rewarded.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED, AN IRON-GREY stud horse and buggy; scar on right hind leg. Return to owner, A. JACOB, No. 189 Forest-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—AT A GREAT SACRIfice for cash, subject to encumbrance of $2,871. A good house, containing 8 rooms, besides four closets, two halls, bath-room, earth-closet, and pantry, and wood-shed. Two parlors, dining, bed and bath-rooms, and closet, and kitchen and pantry on lower floor. Owner going to Colorado. Call immediately at Kuhns' European Hotel. J. E. AMBROSE, Agent Fountain Colony.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO NEW COTtages in a splendid location, very cheap, and easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—96 ACRES NEAR CAZENOVIA STAtion, and on Irving Park Boulevard, $100 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—50 OR 100 FEET ON Wabash-av., two blocks from station. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWENTY ACRES; cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE OF THE finest half-acres to be found, covered with forty large trees; the location is very desirable. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES (20 ACRES GROVE), WITH buildings and improvements that cost $15,000, 16 miles from Chicago and one mile from station on C., B. & Q. R. R., a very desirable place; part payment will be taken in city or suburban property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20 ACRES, FINELY located; $17,000 can be realized in one year by subdividing. Price, $1,500 per acre, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—25 ACRE TRACT NEAR NORMAL School, at a great bargain; also 20 acres near South Lynn. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 2½ ACRES AT South Englewood, $2,500 cash. O. R. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50X200; price, $450; $25 monthly payments; near church and school. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, CLOSE TO Northwestern car shops. 20 acres in Englewood. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 MAjor Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
A peach orchard of 20 acres in Michigan; 10 acres bearing fruit; 2 miles from railroad depot, Stevensville, and 5 miles from St. Jo. $150 per acre.
A marble quarry in Tennessee. Samples can be seen in our office. Will exchange same for Chicago property.
640 acres of grazing land in Lee County.
400 acres, improved farm, in LaSalle County.
30 lots at Washington Heights, 50 feet wide; $6 and $8 per foot.
10 lots on Milwaukee-av.; $600 each.
½ block (8 lots) near Rock Island car-shops; $4,000; one-fourth cash.
No. 60 Burnside-st.; house and lot, $2,000.
Houses and lots at Evanston.

FOR SALE—FARM, CONTAINING 965 ACRES OF land, all under cultivation, and well fenced; situated in Marion County, Ill., one mile from Farina Station; there are two farm houses on the property, barn, cattle sheds, corn crib, &c.; a fine orchard of peaches, apples, pears, &c.; 20 acres of wood land near by; plenty of water, and first-class railroad facilities for shipping produce; will be sold on the most reasonable terms at a low figure. Apply to or address J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation; 100 miles from Chicago. Would exchange for city property and assume incumbrances. Apply 799 South State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY ONE OR TWO cheap lots, from $500 to $1,000 each; well located. Parties having such lots and wanting money can address, giving location and bottom figures, D 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON WEST SIDE to be removed. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—HOUSE AND lot, worth about $7,000, situated between May and Wood-sts., Washington and Jackson; also, want a vacant lot to build on, in same vicinity. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, ROOM 13 Methodist Church Block. Lots for customers, on Washington-st., Warren-av. or Park-av., near California.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY OR FARM LANDS, to be paid for with a first-class flour-mill, or with general merchandise. Address E 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, WITH lot 25 to 40 feet front, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of State, south or east front; ¼ cash, remainder in monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $6,000. Address, for one week, with full particulars, HOFFMAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE (ABOUT NINE ROOMS) AND lot, between Madison and Lake-sts., west of Robey, east of Western-av., or one or two lots in like location, or on West Washington-st., near California-av. Address J M I, 336 Walnut-st., giving best terms and full description of property.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR CUSTOMERS, 4 separate lots at Englewood, upon State-st. and Wabash-av., between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-fourth-sts. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 152 Monroe-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND CHOICE BUILDING locations in and around Chicago, for customers seeking homes. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, OR LEASE FOR A term of years, a good house of 8 or 10 rooms; or would buy some furniture, with a favorable lease of house. Location, west of Morgan-st., and east of Lincoln, and between Adams and Washington-sts. Address M 88, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ALL CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER DIVIDEND against the Chicago bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt insurance companies, at 161 LaSalle-st., in basement, Republic Life Building. H. MARTIN.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE security, on 3 or 5 years. Inquire at 12 and 14 South Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, AT 9 AND 10 per cent and commission, in sums from $2,000 to $20,000. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL estate. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on inside property. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 5 years' time, at 10 per cent; improved or unimproved. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES BOUGHT. W. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, on improved property, at 9 per cent; small commissions. RICHMOND & EISENHART, 188 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $1,000, $2,000, $2,000. BRING your abstracts to 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$6,000 ON BUILDINGS AND MACHINEry, on leased lots, worth $16,000; will pay 12 per cent per annum for 3 or 5 years, and insure to cover loan in first-class companies; or I will take a partner with that amount, in a business that will bear close investigation and return a large percentage. Address R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 TO $9,000 TO finish a business block near the court-house; building first-class, and long leasehold property; will pay good commission. Address X 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 3 YEARS ON CITY PROPerty worth $7,500, and paying a rental of $1,200 per annum. Please state terms. B 20, Tribune office.

$10,000 IN ONE SUM, AT 9 PER CENT, 5 years, on inside improved property. Apply at my house, 41 South Carpenter-st. OLIVER BESLY.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—9X12, 9X13, 9X14, 10x12, and 10x14 new glazed plain rail sash. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Sub'n, Sec. 2, 39, 13; University Sub'n, Robertson's Sub'n at Lower South Park, and Shelden & Parker's Sub'n, Sec. 33, 39, 13. Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SAND AT 25 CENTS A LOAD, OR IN exchange for clay, at corner Halsted-st. and Graceland-road, Lake View.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 180 Kingsbury-st.; must be sold within 60 days as we vacate the yard; office and alleys for sale; dock for rent. HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & CO., main yard corner Joseph and Cologne-sts.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUNNY ROOM, ON WEST SIDE, wanted, by a lady who will be permanent. Terms not to exceed $7 per week. Address O 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN PRIVATE family, within two blocks of corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Terms must be reasonable. Address L 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT MARCH 20, BY GENT, WIFE, and little daughter (4 years), furnished second-story front room, with board, in private family, between Sangamon and Sheldon-sts.; references exchanged. Address D 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE FAMily or boarding-house, north of Harmon-court; single room. Address, stating terms, C 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—N, TELL ME WHERE TO ADDRESS a letter, and, if possible, let me see you this week. Yours just received. W.

PERSONAL—WANTED, BY A YOUNG SOUTHERN lady (widow), to learn of some gentleman of means that wishes to invest a few hundred dollars in some paying business. Address O 79, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ANNEKE JANS, BOGARDUS. THE heirs of Sarah Webber, Wolford Webber, and Sybrant Brower, are requested to call on or communicate with G. A. Brady, 910 West Lake-st., Chicago, without delay, in order to secure their portion of the legacy due them from Holland. By order of DR. T. L. VANDERBECK, Secretary of Brower Committee.

PERSONAL—WILL LADY WITH MINK SACQUE, who recognized gentleman corner State and Monroe-sts., yesterday afternoon, send her address. C 55, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 2, 247 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1134 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—546 MICHIGAN-AV. POSSESSION given March 1. Apply at 562 Michigan-av. S. R. HAVEN.

TO RENT—MAY 1—FINE, CHOICE RESIDENCES. Prices: $700, $1,200, $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, IN GOOD order and good neighborhood. 868 West Monroe-st, $30. References required. Apply next door east.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE 302 Walnut-st.; water, bath-room, etc. MARTIN BROS. & CO., 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARCH 1; $18—A NICE COTTAGE, 294 Hubbard-st., four rooms, pantry, and kitchen. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES, AT VARIOUS prices; one or two very low. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FREE TO PARTIES BUYING LEASE of dwelling containing parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, bath, and kitchen. Apply at 418 Wabash-av., opposite First Baptist Church.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 189 WEST MADISON-st.; best room in city for dentist or any light business; near Halsted-st. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY 25x70, three-story high, used for a furniture shop; engine and boiler new; the premises front three streets. Apply at 293 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WANTED FOR LEASING a brick building, for storage or manufacturing purposes, which, for a good tenant, will be built by May 1, on Meridian-st., in rear of 128 West Washington-st., size, 22½ by 80 feet, or to suit lessee. Apply, until March 15, to L. DODGE, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, OVER OUR planing-mill, suitable for sash and blind or other manufacturing business. Also a large building suitable for a carpenter-shop, with privilege of a dry-kiln. To a responsible party a low rent will be asked. RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., cor. West Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

TO RENT—AT $25 A MONTH, TWO STORES, EACH containing four rooms for dwelling, or would sell at a bargain. Apply at 309 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, LARGE front room nicely furnished and nicely kept in small family. 337 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT CORNER ROOM WELL FURnished, brick house, 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington, for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 20 CONGRESS-st., near Wabash-av. Apply fourth floor.

TO RENT—NICE SUIT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR four gents, or for housekeeping; also, sleeping-rooms; moderate rent. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TILL 1ST OF MAY, ONE FURNISHED sleeping-room, and two unfurnished rooms; might be used for light housekeeping; cheap. 777 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, at 83 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, adapted for two or four. House modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, with use of bath, from $3.50 to $5 per week. Private family. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, NEW brick, 931 West Lake-st.; all modern improvements. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National & Mechanics' Bank.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; closet, fire, gas, hot and cold water; brick house, modern improvements. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE ONLY, 2 ROOMS for housekeeping; modern improvements; rent, $16. Apply at 186 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, HEATED, use of bath-room and closet. 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GOOD TENANT, small house of four to six rooms, on West Side, near street cars, between Van Buren and Fulton-sts. Address, with price, D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, or small cottage; must be in good neighborhood. Address D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES to rent will save time and secure good tenants by leaving them at our office. D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT FOUR UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping, for man and wife only; rent not more than $20. Address A W, 15 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MY OWN OCCUPANcy, a house of about 12 rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, on the South Side. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT room, north of Twenty-third-st. and east of State, for gentleman and wife; board for lady only; terms not to exceed $10 per week; will be permanent if suited. X 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 14 or 16 rooms, between Twelfth and Sixteenth-sts., on South Side, in thorough repair. Address, for five days, D 62, Tribune office. Best of references given.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR LOFT, 50X100, well lighted, between Lake, Monroe, State, and Wells. Address T 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD STABLE THAT will hold 18 or 20 horses, located north of Twenty-second-st. Address B, 329 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH or fifth floor, with steam-power. Address N 81, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORder and paying large profits for sale; have contracts with hotel, railroad, restaurant trade; also, two branch offices established and doing a good business; purchaser can step into a good cash business with good reputation; price, $5,000 cash; full information and reasons for selling will be given. Address, with real name, B, Continental Hotel.

A LUNCH COUNTER AND BAR, IN THE BEST location on West Madison-st., will be sold cheap if called for soon. Apply at 36 West Madison-st., from 3 to 5 p. m., this day.

A SMALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND TRIMmings, with store-fixtures and lease, in good locality, for sale. Address, at once, X 89, Tribune office.

A PATENT FOR IRON RAILROAD FENCE POSTS and telegraph poles for sale or trade; best thing of the kind ever invented; a fortune can be made out of it; is really cheap at $50,000, but am compelled to sell, will take $5,000 for it, part cash, balance in trade. Call at 171 East Madison-st., Room 1, Desk 1.

A PAYING DINING RESTAURANT AND ICE cream rooms; regular boarders and splendid transient custom; six rooms overhead; the whole at low rent; sold on account of owner going west; must be sold this week; not over $600 required. M. E. INGRAHAM, 809 State-st.

A FINE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange at Peru, Ill.; 4 run of stone, 50 horse power engine, warehouse, &c.; a good established business; this property will be disposed of at a great sacrifice; cost, $40,000; will be sold for $10,000, or will take unimproved real estate. Apply to J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

AN INTEREST IN A PAYING, ESTABLISHED manufacturing business for sale; $2,000 to $3,000 required; good opening. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD RESTAURANT FOR SALE, CHEAP; good location; terms easy; will take some furniture suitable for housekeeping; all arrangements made for putting in a bar. Address N 90, Tribune office.

AN A 1 CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT in very good location of the South Side, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS STORE, GENeral merchandise, doing good business, for sale; will take part in real estate. Address N 59, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE, LATEST STYLE of tables. Inquire at 666 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GRAIN MEN, ATTENTION—OUR steam elevator and warehouse, with corn cribs attached, all in good repair; elevating and shelling all done by steam power; situated in one of the best corn sections of the State, with facilities for shipping to Chicago or any Eastern market. Will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of DAVIS & McCLARY, 146 South Clark-st.

LIME KILNS FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR KILNS, the most centrally located of any in the city, for sale at a sacrifice; we warrant them as good as any in the State, and are determined to sell them; any person wishing to engage in the lime business will find them all we describe. Address W. P. HARRIS & CO., Room 6, 84 LaSalle-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—OWING TO ILL-HEALTH owners cannot carry it on; will give a good bargain. Inquire at 274 West Lake-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS boarding house for sale, all in good shape, at a bargain. ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 180 South Water-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.
For sale—Terms cash.
Schweizer's Coffee House,
corner Canal and Washington,
on account of
removal to South Side.
Apply at the place.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A FINELY FURnished small hotel; good location, low rent, &c. LEVI WING, 336 Wabash-av.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 160 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

THE FLOUR-MILL AT BRIMFIELD, PEORIA CO., Ill., for sale; 2 run of 3 feet burs, and all other machinery; engine, 12x18; two boilers 13 feet by 48 inches, in good running order; coal very cheap and plenty; cash price, $4,000. For particulars, address CADY, FOX & CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st., Mrs. Teed, the most wonderful trance business clairvoyant, test, healing, developing, and physical medium of the age, tells of business, marriages, journeys, absent friends, lost or stolen property; reveals past, present, and future events; cures all diseases that are curable; examines and prescribes for disease. Tuesdays and Fridays for the poor, free of charge. Cabinet seances, in which hands and faces are shown and recognized by their friends every evening at 8 o'clock.

DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 341 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT-business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, porters, and laborers; also man with $250; safe investment. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, WITH REFERences, two men with some experience, as salesmen. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak English and German. Apply at drug store 712 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GROCERY CLERKS. Those with good references may apply at 274 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FOR A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, an A 1 corresponding clerk. One who has had experience and is a first-class bookkeeper. Address B 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—12 MOULDERS; 6 to work on agricultural implements, and 6 on plate and hollow ware; the highest wages and steady employment given. Address BODINE & LOHMAN, Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER ON salary, or as partner, in a well established business. Address C. E. DIEHL & BRO., Wabash, Ind.

WANTED—THREE COAT-MAKERS AND TWO pant-makers, to go into the country; steady work and good pay. Apply to H. L. DAHL, 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDERS AT Printers' Exchange, No. 7 Tribune Building. J. W. DEAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SCROLL SAWYER. ALSO 6 good picture-frame moulding polishers. Apply to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—IN A NEIGHBORING city, a first-class hand to run a tenon machine on door work; steady work for an experienced, active man. Address, with references, and pay expected, TENON MACHINE, care Cook, Coburn & Co.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK (WHITE) at TANNER'S Restaurant, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN ENGINE AND do blacksmithing around foundry. Apply at office of North Chicago Iron Foundry.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 254 South Halsted-st. None other need apply.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GENTLEMEN OUT OF employment, having $5, can easily earn $5 per week. Call and examine at 421 South Halsted. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO RUN A LUNCH-counter and boarding. Everything found except provisions. Come quick, the house is full. WESTBROOK'S, 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, to make himself generally useful. Must come well recommended. Apply to CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., No. 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; 25 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois; 2 shoemakers for Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family to take care of horses and do general work; good references required. Apply at office No. 2 Fuller Block, 152 Dearborn-st., on Wednesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for the South Pacific Railroad; 100 wood choppers; 25 farm hands. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEMENTS in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOYS AT 138 TWENTY-SECOND-st. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-WASHER, at stable 715 and 717 West Lake-st. Must be a temperate man.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer in small private family. German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL OR English parlor-maid for first-class private family. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL, TO COOK AND DO KITCHEN work. Apply immediately at 193 West Washington.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook, and a second girl, at 765 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 911 INDIANA-AV., AN ENGLISH, German, or Swedish woman, for general housework. Must be a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL IN A small family. Inquire at 734 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COOKS, HOUSEKEEPERS, GOOD laundry girl, girl for general housework, chambermaids, and two coachmen. Apply 5 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, ONE who understands English. Apply in grocery, Twenty-second and Wood-sts.

WANTED—GIRL—MUST BE A GOOD COOK, laundress, and housekeeper; three in family. Inquire at No. 1 Blue Island-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; none others need apply. Call at 59 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 691 Michigan-av. Apply to-day.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES AND A PERMANENT place for a first-class girl to do general housework, at 56 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer with good references, at No. 885 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN to care for a baby 8 months old, to sew and be generally useful about house. Apply at 131 and 133 Lake-st., near Clark.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand the work thoroughly, and give city references. Call at 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, who would like a good home, and one who could take an interest in a house where she could make herself at home and who could do the work for a small family; one who likes children preferred; at 336 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL WHO IS A good cook; wages, $4 per week. Apply 298 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR SECOND WORK, laundry, hotels, and general housework, at WM. CRAWSHAW & CO'S., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, at 731 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL TO ASSIST COOK, and to wash and iron. 232 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. Inquire at 599 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family of three. Inquire at No. 30 East Erie-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS ON Wheeler & Wilson's Machines; also finishers, at the Chicago Shirt Manufactory, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW CACTUS AND STRAW braid hats. E. J. TURNER, 68 and 70 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO CANvass an entirely new work, needed in every family. Sells at sight. Call, or address CHAS. W. ZAREMBA & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Room 32.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE A CHILD 4 months old to board during the summer; best of reference required. Address T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY, ONE FIRST-CLASS WASHer at laundry 434 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, in mercantile business. Must have reference. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN (GRADUATE of Toronto, Canada) of 12 years' experience, desires to settle in Chicago, and join a person already established in practice in that city. Best references given and required. Address W, care of W. D. Kennedy, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, in the mill-furnishing and brokerage business. For an interview, address Y 89, Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000, in sewing-machine business already established. Apply at the West Side Sewing Machine Emporium, 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED pawnbroker's office, active or silent; good chance; $3,000 to $5,000 cash required. Address O 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO STOCK-RAISERS—THE advertiser has a large ranche in Kansas, also a large farm in Missouri; both are situated near railroads, and well watered and timbered, and a steam saw-mill; he has about 800 head of stock, consisting of short-horn Durham, graded, common, and Texas stock; also, a fine herd of Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. He desires a partner to assist in the management of the business, with $8,000 to $10,000 capital. Address STOCK-RAISER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, AND GOOD reference, in a good, established business, that will pay $4,000 a year. Call or address Room 20 Vermont Block, Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1212, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN DEVOTE HIS entire time in attending the custom department of a first-class bakery and confectionery. Capital required, nominal. Address, with reference, B 73, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 872 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent; machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented; open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE—CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, mattresses, etc., at cash prices, on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 362 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., wanted for cash. Entire household stocks bought to any amount. Letters will receive prompt attention. Address I J, 861 Wabash-av.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all; seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; elegant, unique, and economical. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 362 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—SOUTHERN TRAVELER—A middle-aged man, of large business acquaintance in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, wants a situation as traveling agent for some good house or manufactory. Address, for 3 days, giving full name and business, FRED VAN S., Anderson's Hotel, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, OR WILL act as bookkeeper, by a man of ten years' experience; best of reference. Address JUNIOR, No. 120 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK OR salesman, either in city or country; speaks German and English; can give good city references. Address N 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING OR INdoor salesman by a young man of good address, speaking German and English. Has had four years experience as a traveling salesman in Michigan and Indiana. Best of references given. Address F N 42, Tribune office. Will loan employers $2,000, if desired.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A real estate office; has experience in conveyancing, bookkeeping, and general office work; will invest $2,000 in real estate. Good references. Address O 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man; am thoroughly posted in double entry bookkeeping and have had 4 years' experience; salary moderate and satisfactory references. Address N 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LACE AND white goods salesman is open for engagement, wholesale or retail. Address B 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, as gardener; is willing to take care of horses and carriages if required; has had many years' experience in the business, and can bring the best of references. Please call or address PETERSON, on the Boulevard, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGIneer of 8 years' experience, to run a stationary engine, in the city. Address ENGINEER, care of John Kearney, 21 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAILORS, A FIRST-class situation by an A No. 1 cutter. Address X 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT THE WATCHMAKER trade by a young man of two years' experience; willing to work cheap. Address E. M. HOLMES, 630 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; man as coachman or plain gardener, wife as cook. Address B 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; well acquainted with the city. Address E 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COACHMAN (Swede); sober, industrious, can milk cows; well recommended. Please address E 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO drive a delivery wagon, by a man who can furnish good references. Address R. DENT, 62 East Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has had six years' experience in best of trade west from city. Address COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Box 2, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT persons; one as first-class cook, either meat or pastry, and the other as first-class laundress. Call at 128 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework in small private families. References given. Apply at 208 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Address N 54, Tribune office, for a few days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL IN small family to do general housework, or cooking where there is second girl kept. Good references given. Call or address 1170 State-st., near Twenty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 456 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Please call for two days at 117 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of every nationality can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family, by a Swedish girl. Apply at 73 Twenty-fourth-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, in a small, first-class family; no objection to short distance in country, if paid good wages. Apply at 1221 State-st., near Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AGED 15, AS nurse-girl, or would do second work in a private family. Address L. REILLY, 433 South Union-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 192 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO care for children or do second work. Please call at 631 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER WORK by a competent woman; references given if required. Apply at 729 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light work or take care of children. Please call at 134 Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A GOOD COOK, girls for general housework, kitchen girls, and second help. No. 5 West Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR RELIABLE HELP. Do not do without good help when you can get every nationality at Mrs. BALKAM'S, office, 132 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swede girl as dining-room girl in a boarding-house, or in a private family. Apply at 147 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work, or general housework. Please call at 673 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook or cooking and washing. Apply, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m., at 637 State-st.; best of city reference.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A POsition as housekeeper for some gentleman. Address S 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as companion in a family where work will be given in return for a home. Address X 33, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, BLACKSMITHS!—TWO ANVILS, one vice, one bellows, all new, and cheap for cash, at MAURICE LACY'S Paint Store, 336 State-st.

ANY PARTY HAVING TWO OR THREE READY-made houses which they will sell at a bargain may find a purchaser by addressing ECONOMY, Post-office Box 115.

ASK YOUR NEWS DEALER FOR THE "MATRImonial News." No. 5 will be out Wednesday, Feb. 26. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 587.

FOR ADOPTION, A MALE BABE, 2 MONTHS old, in excellent health, and fine condition. Can be seen at 391 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL—CALL AND INVESTIgate the plans of the Army and Navy Colony, which is rapidly filling up. Office, 157 Fifth-av.

HOUSE-BUILDERS AND HOUSE-OWNERS ARE invited to examine the new "Hanging Window Sash" (patent applied for), which obviates the sight of the rope and weight. Office No. 281 South Dearborn-st. JACOB SMITH, Inventor.

WANTED—TO BUY A CIGAR AND NEWSPAPER store, either on Blue Island-av., south of Halsted-st., or West Lake-st., above Union Park, where a good trade is established. Will pay about $300 cash; can take mortgage in stock and fixtures for balance. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT 2 OR 3 FRAME HOUSES, FOR removal to Thirty-ninth-st. O. R. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING PATENT RIGHTS to dispose of to call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Bring models with you. Sure sale.

WANTED—WRITING OR COPYING OF ANY kind to do at home. Books adjusted and accounts balanced. Address X 92, Tribune.

$25 TO $75 SAVED IN FARE TO FAMILIES GOing to Colorado, by becoming members of the S. W. Colony of Colorado. No healthier or more pleasant climate can be found anywhere. If you have property here which you cannot dispose of to advantage we might be able to give you a trade. Call and see us. GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE best selling articles out. Address Agents' Supply Depot, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 90 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR an easy business, paying $5 to $15 a day, in city and country. Any energetic person can clear $6 to $8 a day; $12 is now being made in the city, and better chances are offered in every county outside. Business permanent. Sample 25 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$3, $6, $10, $15 PER DAY. Samples sent free by express. Goods sells rapidly all everywhere. U. S. Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; sure to make money in sand. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—WATCH-DOG—(BULL). SUITABLE for bank or broker's office; warranted. 855 State-st.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, SEVEN OCtaves, nearly new, with stool and cover; cost $550, will sell for $280; 1 drop rep. set. 1 etagere, 1 secretary, 1 marble-top centre-table; also a lot of handsome store fixtures, glass cases, &c., in use only four months. Apply at 418 Wabash-av., opposite First Baptist Church.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, THE POPUlar Bauer piano, acknowledged to be a first-class instrument, at 280 to 296 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, warranted perfect, on liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF organs, the very best manufactured, at reduced prices and liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—PIANOS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at cash figures, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. DO NOT rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 614 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

jurisdiction of the matter, and, most certainly, if the case had ever been properly presented, and if his conduct had appeared to have been what was charged, he (Poland) would have voted for his expulsion.

Mr. Poland then proceeded to discuss the report made by Mr. Butler (Mass.) yesterday, and denied there was any precedent in parliamentary law for the assumption in that report. On the contrary, with the little search he had been able to make since last evening, he had found in English parliamentary history, two cases subsequent to that of John Wilkes. One was the case of Ward, charged with forgery, and the other that of Atkins, charged with perjury, who were both expelled from the House of Commons, the offenses having been committed before their election. There never had been a question raised in the English Parliament as to its power to expel unworthy members, no matter when their offenses were committed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does the gentleman claim that Congress has the same power as the British Parliament?

Mr. POLAND—Certainly I do.

The half hour extension of time having come to an end, it was proposed by some member that the time should again be extended.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—The gentleman (Poland) said that he would divide his time.

Mr. POLAND—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—If he goes on much longer it would be dividing eternity. [Roars of laughter.] I object to his going on.

Several Members—"Oh! no, do not object."

Mr. BUTLER—I withdraw the objection.

Mr. SLOCUM—I object on the ground that there are [illegible] or twenty members who desire to speak.

[illegible] POLAND (courteously)—If the gentleman with[illegible] objection, I was about to say that I did not [illegible] further extension of time [laughter at Slocum's] desire any [illegible] as I shall have an opportunity to close [illegible] the debate.

[illegible]—The gentleman from Massachusetts [illegible]

The SPEA[illegible]ected by this resolution (Ames), desires, who is a[illegible] House, and sends to the Clerk's desire to address th[illegible] read. They will be read by the desk his remarks to be [illegible] Clerk.

AMES' DE[illegible]

Mr. McPHERSON, the Clerk, [illegible] then proceeded to read the argument prepared by [illegible] his head resting upon one of the front seats, and, with [illegible] on the [illegible] his hand, watched attentively the [illegible] audience. Some of the close, keen hits the argument elicited whispered comments of approval and occasional laughter. It was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The peroration was splendidly read, so that even the sensibilities of Ames himself could not be restrained sufficiently to keep tears from suffusing his eyes, and it was received with half-suppressed murmurs of approbation all over the House. The reading closed at half-past 2.

The speech of Oakes Ames opens with a detailed description of the history of the Union Pacific Railroad. Speaking of the Hoxie contract, he says on the 8th of August, 1864, the contract for building 100 miles west from the Missouri River was let to H. M. Hoxie, the only contractor offering to undertake so hazardous an adventure. Six months demonstrated his inability to perform it, and no course seemed open with the exception of the consolidation of personal means into a co-operate body, whereby the pecuniary ability of a large number of persons might be available to the task of constructing the road, while at the same time enjoying the shelter of corporate liability only. Accordingly, on March 15, 1865, the Credit Mobilier assumed the obligations of the Hoxie contract, and entered upon its performance. It was soon manifest that even this organization, as then constituted, would be unable to accomplish the work. The state of the country and the peculiar local conditions were exceedingly unfavorable to the successful prosecution of the work. Gold was 150. Then there was no market for the first mortgage bonds, and the Government bonds payable in currency were of uncertain value and difficult of sale. No Eastern railroad connection existed, whereby the vast amount of material essential to construction could find reasonable and rapid transportation. It was compelled to follow instead the long and tedious route of the Missouri River at an extraordinary cost for transportation, and without insurance against the perils of navigation. All materials were high, and the class of labor required scarce. There was universal mistrust in financial circles of the ultimate completion of the road, and the general conviction was that, when completed, it would fail to prove remunerative or profitable. Early in September, 1865, it became manifest that the work must stop, unless additional strength could be imparted to the corporation. Accordingly, after urgent solicitation and long consideration, myself and others associated with me for the first time took an interest in the organization. The capital stock was increased, additional money raised, and the work went forward. Under this arrangement, 247 miles of the road were built, when, on the 16th of August, 1867, it was superseded by the Oakes Ames contract, and this contract was, on the 15th of October, 1867, assigned to seven persons, as trustees, and under it 667 miles of road were built. The alleged corrupt transactions imputed to me are charged to have been initiated in December, 1867. After a long and nearly ineffectual struggle the final construction of the road had then been assured. By my intervention in its affairs no one doubted that it would be rapidly pushed to completion. Congress had long before, if not at my instance, enacted laws tendering inducements to capitalists to embark in the construction of the road, and I and my associates accepted its offers, and undertook the work. The Company had no reason to apprehend unfriendly or hostile legislation, for every department of the Government manifested a friendly attitude. The whole country was loud in demonstrations in approval of the energy and activity I had infused to the enterprise. Heads of departments, and government officials of every grade, whose duties brought them in contact with the affairs of the Company, were clamorous for increased speed of construction, and never lost an opportunity for expressing approval of the work and urging it forward. It had never entered my head that the Company would ask for or need additional legislation. As a matter of history, no legislation at all affecting the pecuniary interests of the Company was asked for three years and a half after the date of the alleged sales by me of Credit Mobilier stock, and then only in settlement of a purely judicial question suddenly and without warning sprung upon it, and in the critical period of its fortunes, and in relation to which no controversy had ever before been made. Under these circumstances, with all legislation sought granted, and no future action of Congress to be asked for or feared, it is charged that I have been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier for prices below its true value, with intent to influence votes and decisions of such members. If this charge is true, it is predicated upon three facts, all of which should be shown to the satisfaction of the body in order to justify the extreme measures recommended by the Committee. First, the shares must have been sold at prices so manifestly and palpably below their true value as to conclusively presume the expectation of some other pecuniary advantage, in addition to the price paid. Second, the shares must have been of such a nature that their ownership would create in the holder a corrupt purpose to shape legislation in the interest of the seller. Third, some distinct and specific matter or thing, to be brought before Congress on which votes and decisions of members are sought to be influenced, should be alleged and proved. It is by no means clear, from the testimony, that the stock was sold at a price less than its true value. It was not on the market; it had no market value. Unlike an ordinary marketable commodity, it had no current price, and the amount for which it could be sold depended upon the temperament of the buyer and his inclination to assume extraordinary risks on the one hand, or his tendency to conservative and strictly solid investments on the other. It is in proof before a Committee of the House by witnesses largely interested in railroad construction and operation, and of great financial ability and strength, that when this stock was offered to them at par, it was instantly declined by reason of the enormous risks involved. These capitalists believed all capital in the stock was jeopardized, and the venture was therefore declined. Apart from some proof that a small amount of this stock changed hands between persons addicted to speculation, at about 150,—nothing is shown in reference to its value, except that it was not on the market, and had not an ascertained price. To overturn the presumption of innocence and substitute the conclusive imputation of guilt from the simple fact of such a transaction occurring between men who had long maintained the mostly friendly personal relations, of whom nothing was asked, and by whom nothing was promised, is to overturn all the safeguards afforded person and property by common law, and, in lieu thereof, establish an inquisitional code, under which no man's reputation is safe. It may be said the giving by any person and the receiving by a member of Congress of any gratuity whatever, or, what is identical therewith, selling and buying at an inadequate price, imports corruption in both giver and receiver, the buyer and seller. Whoever proclaims this doctrine should instantly set on foot the inquiry how many railroad Presidents and Superintendents have presented to members of Congress the value of transportation over their respective railroad lines, and by whom the same have been received, to the end that justice may be done, and the one presented for indictment and the other for expulsion. The dimensions and value of the gratuity have nothing to do with the question. There is no middle ground on which to stand. For the first time in the history of any tribunal, this body has before it an alleged offender without any offense. I am charged by the Committee with the purpose of corrupting certain members of Congress, while, at the same time, said members are proved to have been unconscious of my purpose, and the charge fails to indicate the subject of the corruption. In other words, the purpose to corrupt is inferred, where the effect of corrupting could not by any possibility be produced, and where no subject for corruption existed. No lawyer who values his reputation will assert that an indictment for bribery could stand for an instant in a common law court without specifically alleging who was the briber, who was bribed, and what precise measure, matter, or thing was the subject of bribery. There can be no attempt to bribe without the hope or purpose of corruptly influencing some person, or persons, in respect to some particular act. Until, therefore, it is alleged and shown, not only who tendered a bribe, but who accepted or refused it, and what was the specific subject matter of the bribery, any conviction which may follow the alleged offense must bear on the shifting and unstable foundation of individual caprice, and not upon the solid rock of justice, administered under the restraints of law.

Ames, in continuation, protests against the conclusion of the Committee, which makes a partial and discriminating allotment of penalties of the statute of Feb. 26, 1853, designed by the framers impartially to strike or shelter all to whom it applies.

He then says: "I wish to declare, in the broadest sense of which language is capable, that in writing the Newcomb letters, I never for an instant imagined that from them could be extracted proof of the motive and purpose of corrupting members of Congress, motives and purposes which I solemnly declare I never entertained. The insignificant amounts of stock sold to each member with whom I had dealings; the proven fact that I never urged its purchase, and the entire lack of secrecy, ordinarily the badge of evil purposes, in these transactions ought, in my judgment, to stand as a conclusive refutation of the offenses charged above, and beyond this I submit that a long and busy life, spent in the prosecution of business pursuits, useful to myself and useful to mankind, and a reputation hitherto without stain, should, of its own weight, overcome and outweigh the charges solely upheld by the inconsiderate and unguarded utterances of a confidential business communication."

Ames says the actual cost in money of building the road was about $70,000,000, and all statements of a less cost are based upon mere statements of engineers who never saw the work, and utterly failed to grasp the condition under which it was prosecuted. The actual profit on this expenditure, estimating the securities and stock at their market value when received in payment, was less than ten millions, as can be demonstrated and established in any court. So far, he says, as I am pecuniarily concerned, it would have been better that I never heard of the Union Pacific Railroad. At its completion, the Company was itself in debt about six millions, the burden of which fell upon individuals, myself among others. Mr. Ames concluded as follows:

"These then are my offenses—that I have risked reputation, fortune, everything, in an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the Government, from which the capital of the world shrank; that I have sought to strengthen the work thus rashly undertaken by invoking the charitable judgment of the public upon its obstacles and its embarrassed condition; that I have had friends, some of them in official life, with whom I have been willing to share advantageous opportunities of investment; that I have kept to truth through good and evil report, denying nothing, concealing nothing, reserving nothing. Who will say that I alone am to be offered up as a sacrifice to appease a public clamor, or expiate the sin of others? Not until such an offering is made will I believe it possible, but if this body shall so order it, that it can best be purchased by the choice of a single victim, I shall accept its mandate, appealing with unfaltering confidence to the impartial verdict of history for that vindication which it is proposed to deny me here."

Mr. POTTER, reverting to law precedents cited by Mr. Poland, to-day, remarked that though the persons who were referred to were expelled for acts committed before their election, yet they had been indicted for them during the sitting of Parliament.

FARNSWORTH FOR THE ACCUSED.

Mr. FARNSWORTH then rose and proceeded to make an argument in behalf of the accused, and against the conclusions of the Select Committee. What he asked was the statement of the Committee as against Oaks Ames? First, that he had bribed his friends; second, that they did not know that they were bribed; third, that they were not affected by the bribery; and fourth, that neither Ames nor the persons bribed knew what they were to do, or abstain from doing, and yet this Committee concluded its report by charging that Ames was guilty of bribery, because he made these sales of stock. He (Farnsworth) could not so understand the laws of bribery. In the first place, one man could not commit bribery any more than one man could commit a conspiracy, or any more than one person could commit matrimony. [Laughter.] It required two parties. Again, there could not be bribery unless the person bribed was to do, or abstain from doing, something. Besides, a man did not bribe his friends. A man never went to his friend, already committed to his side of the case and in favor of his interest, to bribe him. Bribes were offered to men to convert them. They were offered to those who were disinclined—to prevail upon them to do what the bribe desired them to do. Passing to the case of Brooks, Mr. Farnsworth called attention to the fact that the matter charged against him took place during the time when Brooks was not a member of Congress, and when he was under no greater obligation of duty in regard to the matter than were Durant, Dillon, or any one of those gentlemen who were engaged in the enterprise. It was then that Brooks first made negotiations for Credit Mobilier stock. The subsequent transfer of this stock by Brooks to his son-in-law, Neilson, was only a proof of his extreme delicacy in not wishing to be connected personally with the matter while he was a Government Director. Besides, it was the most natural thing in the world for a man to look after the interest of his own kith and kin. The people had been told so very often, within the past year, in respect to persons higher in office than Brooks. [Laughter.] If this transfer to Neilson had been attempted on the part of Brooks to cover up a bad transaction, he never would have selected his son-in-law. No man, he was going to say, with the sense necessary to be a member of Congress—that was not putting it very high [laughter]—but with sense enough to be a County Justice of the Peace—that was better [laughter]—would ever have resorted to so flimsy a dodge as to so select his son-in-law in order to cover up a bad transaction. To his mind, on the face of it was not the badge of fraud, but the badge of fair dealing, and it would be so regarded by every sensible judicial tribunal in the land. He did not wish to be understood as approving this matter in all its length and breadth. He thought that the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock by members of Congress was a very imprudent thing, but he did not propose himself to cast a stone at those who did it. He did not think it was precisely the right thing to continue that sort of a machine. That might have been iniquitous, but, if so, the House should go back and punish the men who made the contrivance. Let the men who contrived the iniquity be taken up and expelled, if there were such in the House, instead of expelling one man, because he sold stock, and another because he bought it. After passing eulogies on the characters of Ames and Brooks, he remarked that it had been said that "slander loves a shining mark." It was so in this case. Men who had been Chairmen of Committees of the House; who had been regarded as leaders of the House, and whom he had always believed, and still believed to-day, to be among the best men of the House, had been singled out in this case. He had had many a bout with some of these men; had had many sharp encounters with them in debates, but the sharp words which had been uttered on either side had been forgotten and forgiven. He was not, as he was about to leave the hall, going to throw stones at them. It was most deplorable that such men should be singled out for these shafts. He reminded the House that some men—

"Compound for sins they are inclined to—
By damning those they have no mind to."

And so vicious people, men not half so good as those they condemn, would compound for sins ten times worse, and would justify in their conscience the sins they commit, if they could but drag down to their own level a bright and shining mark. This question, after all, resolved itself into the single question, whether the stock of the Credit Mobilier was contraband property? Was it and of itself iniquitous, so as to corrupt the men who held it? The Committee did not anywhere pretend to the affirmative of that proposition. On the contrary, Ames was one of the largest stockholders of Credit Mobilier stock, and yet it was proposed to punish him because of that fact. The House was permitted to take it for granted that property as property did not corrupt or taint the holder, and they were then driven to examine the conclusion of the Committee, to-wit: Whether there was bribery? On that question, he would say no more.

MERRICK'S SPEECH.

After a few further remarks the hammer fell, and Mr. Merrick, one of the Democratic members of the Select Committee, took the floor.

Mr. Merrick commenced his remarks in so low a tone as to be hardly audible at the reporters' desk. He expressed his regret at finding himself in the painful position of defending the report of the Committee, particularly that portion in which the Committee was supposed to have whitewashed the other members who had received Credit Mobilier stock. He who so read that report totally misunderstood its scope and purpose. The Committee had not, in the language referred to, attempted to exculpate those gentlemen. On the contrary, the Committee had pointed out as a lesson the course of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in refusing to touch that stock. It had been the object of the Committee, as far as it could do so within the limits of its power, to strike a blow, and to cast censure on all of them. If these members knew it there was no evidence of the fact before the Committee. If they had been aware of the enormous dividends that were to grow out of the contract which they made with Ames, the Committee could not have acquitted them, but there was no evidence that they did not know it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that they must have known it, when they received large dividends.

Mr. MERRICK asked whether the gentleman from Wisconsin had read the testimony at all, and if so, did he not know well that a contract with each of those men was made in the months of December and January, and that the dividends spoken of were not made till the 17th of June following. How then could they know that which did not take place till six months afterwards? He declared it to be one of the proudest considerations of his life, that every member of the Committee felt that it was a solemn duty to find the verdict "not guilty" with reference to those whose guilt had not been established, as it was to render the painful verdict "guilty" in reference to those whose guilt was proved beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt. The acts and conduct of Oakes Ames with reference to those members not included in the condemnatory action of the Committee in inveigling those gentlemen into the unfortunate position in which they were placed, could be regarded, and characterized, and understood. What he was doing, he knew and understood. What the relations of the Credit Mobilier were to the Union Pacific Railway Company, he knew, and understood that complications would grow out of the predicament in which he was placing them. After replying to several other questions from members on his own side, Mr. Merrick said he would now come to consider the questions affecting the gentlemen as to whom the Committee had made a specific report. He was pained to mention names. James Brooks, who had heretofore been honored in the country, and in the party of which he (Merrick) was a member. In respect to his case, the Committee could not shut its eyes to the fact, that he must have known from the beginning all the relations between those two corporations. Brooks had claimed an interest in the Credit Mobilier stock, and when his claim was conceded "not as a right," then, said Merrick, he reveals his guilty knowledge, which is too patent for any eye to fail to see it. The very moment of its concession to him, he says that he, being a Government Director, cannot take it in his own name.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, alluding to the statement that Oakes Ames had contrived this thing with satanic skill, and kept back from the parties with whom he dealt information which would have repelled them if they knew what he did, asked whether the Committee had had any proof before it to show that the statement contained in Oakes Ames' letter of Jan. 25, 1868, was not true, namely: "Part of the purchasers here are poor and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on stock of the Credit Mobilier. I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect it."

Mr. MERRICK replied that there was no evidence before the Committee that Ames had made any such statement to them. There was no evidence as to what communications had taken place between them, except the statement of Ames and themselves. Mr. Merrick continued: Only when it is conceded to him, does he transfer to his son-in-law. Who can say, what rational being can say, that by transferring this thing, when he first claims to get possession of it in his own right, to his son-in-law, he thereby purged himself of iniquity? The iniquity attached when he demanded and received title to it himself. Mr. Merrick went on to quote the evidence bearing on the point of the guilty knowledge of Brooks, and then asked whether the Committee was not justified in saying that the pretext between Brooks and Neilson was a mere sham, and that, in point of fact, Neilson was the figure-head of ownership and Brooks the man who derived the fruits of the contract, and continued to enjoy them throughout, and enjoyed them to the present day. He was sorry from the depth of his heart to be obliged to make this statement and this exposition, but where duty called him neither friend nor foe must expect him to desert from his obligation of disclosing the whole truth, and letting Congressmen fall where they might. [Murmers of applause when the hammer fell, and Mr. Merrick took his seat.]

LOUISIANA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the President's message in reference to Louisiana. The message having been read, Mr. MOREY moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COX moved to lay the message on the table, so as to take it up at any time.

Mr. POTTER, member of the Judiciary Committee, said that the Committee had four cases of impeachment before it, one of them involving this very question, and he assured the House, as his conviction, that if the message was sent to that committee, there would be no action on it during this Congress.

Mr. SHELDON favored having the message laid on the table, to be taken up at any time after the action of the Senate was had.

Mr. COX'S motion to lay the message on the table was rejected.

The message was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to sit during the session of the House and report at any time.

RECESS.

Mr. POLAND then moved recess till half-past 7 o'clock, with the statement that he would not call for a vote to-night, but that the session should be for debate only on the pending resolution.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to adjourn.

Adjournment was lost amid a good deal of confusion and a variety of propositions and suggestions.

The House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till half-past 7, the evening session to be for debate only, and no business whatever to be transacted.

EVENING SESSION.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The House reassembled at 7:30 p. m., Mr. MYERS (Pa.) in the chair as Speaker pro tem.

Mr. WAKEMAN argued against the resolution, and declared that he was not even satisfied that an offense had been committed.

Mr. McCRARY, one of the members of the Special Committee, made an argument in support of the resolution. A good deal had been said in this debate of yielding to popular clamor. He did not regard this as a popular clamor. The people were excited because they saw corruption in high places, and in legislative bodies, and on the judicial bench, and they felt that if corruption got into Congress, and undertook to shape and control legislation, their liberties would be in danger. In conclusion, he said that every member of the Select Committee had only desired to discharge his duty faithfully and according to his oath. If the House could find all those men acquitted, it was for the House to decide; but he for one felt it would be an unfortunate thing for the country if the House should pass over, without any punishment, the cases of the two gentlemen named in the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. COMINGO made an argument against the resolution.

Mr. HAWLEY next addressed the House. He said the report of the Select Committee deserved the support of the House, and he should give it his support, at least. He loved some of the men whose names were involved in this matter, but he had no friend whom he would not vote to censure, or to expel, if he had been found to have been tampering with the national honor. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. COX reminded Mr. Hawley that during the last campaign he had declared at a public meeting that there was no ownership in the Credit Mobilier stock on the part of Senator Wilson, while the evidence now showed that there had been. He would like to know how his indignant friend from Connecticut came to make that statement?

Mr. HAWLEY said that whatever he might think of the purpose of the question, he would answer it squarely. He had risen on the stage in Hartford, after half an hour's conversation with Senator Wilson, and he had declared that gentleman to be, to the best of his belief and knowledge, innocent of any complication whatever, directly or indirectly, and in the first flush of his indignation he had defied the world to prove that he was so complicated. If the evidence since showed that he was mistaken, it was not his fault. He had said what he believed.

Mr. COX—All right.

Mr. HAWLEY stated in conclusion that he would vote for the expulsion of Ames, and would vote as he thought proper on the next resolution.

Mr. BLAIR made a legal argument against the resolution.

Mr. RITCHIE described himself as beset with doubts on all points involved, and Mr. CONGER assailed the Committee itself for having outstepped its power and lost sight of its duties. The Committee, he said, had been instructed simply to inquire whether any member of the House had been bribed, and, by a most lame and impotent conclusion, the Committee had reported that old Oakes Ames, by some certain process, was guilty of an intent to bribe somebody, the Committee did not know who.

The House at 11:10 adjourned.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—A Port Huron special of this morning reported the destruction, last night, by fire, of the liquor store of Burt & Co., and also the burning of the Masonic Hall, which occupied the upper story of the adjoining building. Loss heavy, and no insurance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Mott Haven fire, yesterday, did not cause a damage greater than $35,000, but a number of families were rendered homeless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Marshall House, in Alexandria, where Col. Ellsworth was killed, at the beginning of the war, burned last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—A fire occurred yesterday at Listowell, Ont., destroying several business houses. Loss, $18,000.

An oil refinery was also destroyed at London. Loss, $4,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—The saw-mill of Crosby & Son, in Montcalm County, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

A fire at Port Huron, last night, destroyed the liquor store of Bush & Co., and the upper story of the adjoining block, occupied by the Masons as a lodge-room. Loss, $8,000; uninsured.

A 3-year old child of Mrs. Edward Loucks, of Royal Oak, was burned to death today, its clothes catching fire from a stove while the mother was absent.

A fire at Montague, Muskegon County, this morning, destroyed the Montague Hotel, Dowling's Block, five stores, and the Syndicate printing office. The hotel was valued at $30,000; the other buildings, $15,000. Partial insurance.

UTAH.

Heavy Snow-Storm—The Mormon Question.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 25.—The severest snow storm known here for ten years occurred last night. To-day in the streets it is a foot and a half deep on the level. Great anxiety is felt as to the condition of the mining towns and the Camp Wahsatch districts. Local trains are all late, but there is no blockade. The Union Pacific is on time to Green River, and thence to Ogden three hours late. The Central Pacific is all clear.

The *Tribune* to-day advocates the appointment of a commission to investigate Utah affairs, in preference to what it calls hasty and ill-considered legislation, and again calls upon the President for the home rule policy in the appointment to office of conservative residents of the Territory who are opposed to the theocratic rule, but friendly to the mass of the Mormon people.

The public impression is stronger that there will be no legislation at this session. The press is temperate on both sides.

Sixty thousand dollars cash was paid yesterday on account of the Utah mining property.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 25.—There was a large meeting of the friends of the projected Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad in this city last evening, at which committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of money to defray the expense of a preliminary survey of the route, and report on Thursday evening. Their efforts are attended with the most encouraging success, for all classes of citizens are alive to the importance of the enterprise.

An Alleged Swindle.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—The Common Council to-night passed a resolution to the effect that, in their opinion, the lottery now advertised by J. M. Pattee, of this city, is a swindle, and that the same is not and will not be indorsed by any member of the Council.

The Boston Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Boston *Post* says the appropriation by Congress of an additional half million of dollars for the enlargement of the area of the new Post-Office in that city is due to the exertions of Postmaster Burt and Gen. Butler, both of whom are interested in Cape Ann granite quarries.

Telegraphic Brevities.

It is understood that Jesse George, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, who was worth nearly $400,000, gave almost all his property to charitable institutions.

There are 4,024 persons in the Philadelphia Alms House, a larger number than was ever before known.

Denial.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 25.—It is authoritatively denied here that the counterfeiter Hays, arrested here last week, proves to be John Ogle, a noted counterfeiter, who is wanted at Cincinnati and other places on similar charges.

The Penitentiary Commission.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 25.—The House Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Penitentiary management have arrived. They will organize and be ready for work to-morrow.

Obituary.

HOUSATONIC, Mass., Feb. 25.—Hon. Charles M. Owen died in Stockbridge yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Formation of a New Spanish Ministry.

Gloom and Discontent Through the Infant Republic.

News from the Adjoining Dominion.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—Cordova, Minister of War, insists upon resigning.

The Radical and Republican Deputies in the Assembly, at separate meetings held last night, resolved to appoint committees of twenty persons each, who are to appoint sub-committees, to report a plan for the settlement of the Ministerial crisis. It is now probable that the Assembly will not be dissolved.

LATER.

The Ministerial crisis terminated by the election of a new Government by the National Assembly. The changes made will be seen by the appended table:

	New Ministry.	*Votes rec'd.*	*Old Ministry.*
Prest. of Council	Figueras	231	Figueras.
Minister of State	Castelar	237	Castelar.
Minister of Justice	N.Salmeron	220	N.Salmeron.
Minister of Interior	Pi y Margall	226	Pi y Margall.
Minister of War	Acasta	149	Cordova.
Minister of Marine	Ovelro	176	Beranger.
Minister of Finance	Tetuan	169	Echegaray.
Minister of P. Works	Chao	172	Becerra.
Minister of Colonies	Serra	173	F.Salmeron.

After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats, Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme already agreed upon.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Federalists of this city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precautions have been taken to prevent conflicts in the streets. All the public buildings and many private houses in the discontented quarters of the city are occupied by troops.

Gen. Burges is in command of the militia, and has at his disposal the entire force of guardians of the peace. The army is firm in its support of the Government. The measures to insure order have proved effective, and the city to-night presents its usual aspect of tranquility.

The *Journal-Gazette* announces the appointment of Gen. Pavia, who is recalled from the North, as Captain-General of Madrid, and Senor Estevineez as Civil Governor of the city.

Gen. Contraras has been appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, and Gen. Lagunero Military-Governor of Barcelona. Gen. Novillas will replace Pavia as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Northern Provinces.

The preliminary elections for the new Assembly will probably be held on the 3d of March, but the Assembly will not meet until the 20th of April.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Advices from Spain received by leading bankers here represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities.

Special dispatches to *La Liberte* from St. Jean de Luse, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilboa. Pamplonia is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and the troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—The oil refiners of London, Ont., have been summoned for poisoning the River Thames, and thus killing the fish.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister in the Dominion Government, has resigned, and the resignation has been accepted. Mr. Tilley is to be sworn in at once as his successor.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper will succeed to the office of Minister of Customs.

Of the thirteen Ministers in the Cabinet, Ontario is only represented by two.

A deputation from Prince Edward's Island has arrived here upon the subject of confederation. Prince Edward's Island wishes the Dominion to assume a debt of $3,000,000, and not a[illegible]er to bear any share in the Dominion Public Works, while she undertakes to maintain her own.

Sir Hugh Allan, President of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, was last night given a dinner by the citizens of this place, prior to his departure for England in the interests of the Company. Judge Coursal presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Hugh Allan, and others.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—The disturbance here, yesterday, was not of a serious character, as reported. Nobody was killed, and only one man seriously hurt.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25.—The Chambers, under demand from the Government for immediate action, have passed a bill authorizing the establishment of political agents at Rome and Washington.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.—Abdul Rahman, who attempted to go to St. Petersburg on a self-appointed mission, has been brought back to Tashkind. His allowance has been reduced, and his partisans have abandoned him.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Oregon Indians Tired of Hostilities—They Are Out of Clothes and Want Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A pecial dispatch was received by the *Bulletin* this evening from Fairchild's camp, the headquarters of the Modoc Peace Commissioners. Robert Whittle and his Indian wife returned from Capt. Jack's camp on Monday night, from a second visit, bringing Modoc Dave. Jack's band of forty-three met them one mile from the lava-bed, all heavily armed with needle-guns, some having 200 cartridges slung to them. They said they did not want to fight, but could now fire ten shots, where they fired one the day of the last battle. They told Whittle, we have not got mad. Your house is standing; so is Dorris', Van Bremen's, Fairchild's, and Small's, because we are not mad yet. Capt. Jack still holds the position of Chief, and says he is willing to talk with Steel, Fairchild, or Judge Rosborough. Indian Dave went back this morning with a message that Fairchild, Whittle, Matilda, and Artena would go to-morrow to arrange for another meeting.

The Peace Commission have given strict orders that no members of the press should go, as they have determined there shall be no information given except through their hands.

When the two squaws returned from the first visit to the lava-beds, they were taken into a room to which none of the correspondents were admitted. After an hour's conference, the Commissioners stated to the correspondents that the Klamath squaw had made the following statement:

When she arrived in Camp Modoc all received her kindly, and said they were glad she had come. They were tired of waiting for a talk; were out of clothes and out of provisions; wanted no more war; were ready to wash their hands of blood. Capt. Jack and John Schonches, brother of the old Chief Schonches, and another, were the only speakers. Capt. Jack commenced by complaining that the Indians were pitched into by the military and citizens when they (the Indians) were asleep. They did not intend to trouble the citizens, but wanted to fight the soldiers. The citizens should not have troubled them. They went to the rocks for safety, and the soldiers came and hunted them down as if they were cayotes. They did not want to live like that. They wanted the blockade raised. They were tired of seeing the women come to them. Women did not understand when men lied. He was Chief still. Squire Steel made him a Chief. He did not want to talk to "Little Tyes" or the people who had been in the fight. He wanted to see them come in there. They should not be hurt. I am ready to talk with these men that come from a long way off. I would like to see and talk with Judge Rosborough.

John Schonches, brother of the old Chief Schonches, now on the Klamath reservation, and one of the surviving Modocs who took part in the Modoc war in the year 1852, then spoke, and said he was very tired waiting for somebody to come and talk, because he could not come out and talk. He remembered Ben Wright's treachery. These boys (pointing to other Indians) have all grown up since then. He wanted to wash everybody's hands of blood, and all the past buried. He was the oldest there; would control the boys and bring peace. He was glad men had come to talk with him from a long way off. Tyes and those who had fought with them he could not talk with. He wanted to see Mr. Case, because he came from a long way off. He wanted to see Mr. Meacham, because had come from a distance. A man of his name had talked to him long before, and made his heart strong. Since then very much blood had been spilled. He did not want any more. He had given up all his country but a little place on Lost River. The soldiers pitched into him there. He always tried to be friendly with the citizens. The boys got wild when the soldiers pitched in. He could not control the boys then, but could now. His heart had been wild, but was getting better now. He thought the wild will get out of the boys the same way. He liked the "talk" sent by the squaws from the President. All the people were his children. He didn't want them to fight. He felt like being a peace-man among his own children, and break trouble as he would break a string in the middle. His men were coming to that. When trouble came among his children he tried to separate them to prevent bloodshed. He had a red skin, but a white heart. His heart was wild while fighting, but good news sent away the wild spirit. He was ready to see and talk at any time with the Commissioners. He did not want to talk any more with the women. They did not understand things sometimes. He would be glad when the next messenger came. He would meet him where the grass grows and water runs. He would then arrange to meet the men from afar off. They could come. Be not afraid. He could control his people, but was afraid the white men could not control theirs. His people would henceforth do as they agree to, but he feared the white men would not. He was not afraid to meet the Commissioners. They need not be afraid to meet him. They should not be hurt. Nobody will kill them. He went on the reservation, and was promised a place by the side of Link River Jack, but was removed to Williamson River by Capt. Knapp, the agent then. He was removed again and put between Klamath, where he had to live on roots in the ground. He could see no chance of having a permanent home there, and felt that he might not starve to death. He did not want any time wasted negotiating. The clothes were worn out on their women. When they went to their ranches, on Lost River, for roots, they returned empty-handed.

He was scared to send the woman Matilda back with a messenger, but will come out and talk. Tell the white men not to be afraid. They shall not be hurt.

Another old Modoc veteran spoke words, the drift of which was in favor of peace, though he feared treachery on the part of the whites. He remembered Ben Wright's treachery, and feared a repetition of it.

The Modocs listened attentively to the speakers, and grunted, the usual signs of significance of the acceptance of the ideas and their assent to the proposition advanced. There was no dissenting voices; no signs of opposition, if we except the signs of out-cropping of jealousy on the part of Capt. Jack lest he should not be acknowledged Chief of the tribe. It is the opinion of Matilda that Jack's power is waning. His influence is overshadowed by Schoncheo, whose party is strong enough to rule the bands.

The Indians sent no propositions, according to the courier's report, but I learned afterwards, from the other side a different story from the returned women, that Capt. Jack will insist on having his place on Lost River, as one one of the concessions the whites must make in the event of peace being concluded.

Judge Rosborough and E. D. Steele started for the front to-day, the former having been added to the Commision. The latter goes at the request of the Commissioners and Capt. Jack.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The Czar's Relations with England—The Russian Forces in Central Asia.

The following is the dispatch addressed by Earl Granville to Lord A. Loftus, and read on Feb. 6, in the House of Lords:

"Having received information from your Excellency and from Count Brunnow, that Count Schouvaloff, a statesman enjoying the full confidence of the Emperor of Russia, had left St. Petersburg for London at the desire of his Imperial Majesty, I had the pleasure of receiving his Excellency on the 8th inst. He confirmed the fact that it was by the Emperor's desire that he had sought a personal interview with me. It had caused great surprise to his Imperial Majesty to learn from various sources that a certain amount of excitement and susceptibility had been caused in the public mind of this country on account of questions connected with Central Asia. The Emperor knew of no questions in Central Asia that could affect the good understanding between the two countries. It was true that no agreement has been come to as to some of the details of the arrangement concluded by Lord Clarendon and Prince Gortechakoff on the basis of Mr. Forsyth's recommendations as to the boundaries of Afghanistan; but the question ought not to be a cause to ruffle the good relations between the two countries. His Imperial Majesty had agreed to almost anything that we had asked. There remained only the point regarding the Provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan. There might be arguments used respectively by the Departments of each Government, but the Emperor was of opinion that such a question should not be a cause of difference between the two countries, and his Imperial Majesty was determined that it should not be so. He was the more inclined to carry out this determination in consequence of His Majesty's belief in the conciliatory policy of Her Majesty's Government. Count Schouvaloff added, on his own part, that he had every reason to believe, if it were desired by Her Majesty's Government, the agreement might be come to at a very early period. With regard to the expedition to Khiva, it was true that it was decided upon for next spring. To give an idea of its character, it was sufficient to say that it would consist of four and a half battalions. Its object was to punish acts of brigandage, to recover fifty Russian prisoners, and to teach the Khan that such conduct on his part could not be continued with the impunity in which the moderation of Russia had led him to believe. Not only was it far from the intention of the Emperor to take possession of Khiva, but positive orders had been prepared to prevent it, and directions given that the conditions imposed should be such as could not in any way lead to a prolonged occupancy of Khiva. Count Schouvaloff repeated the surprise which the Emperor, entertaining such sentiments, felt at the uneasiness which it was said existed in England on the subject, and he gave me most decided assurance that I might give positive assurances to Parliament on this matter."

THE CZAR'S FORCES IN ASIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives an account of the Russian forces in Central Asia. On the Caspian Sea Russia has seventeen steamers, of together 980 horse-power and 4,400 tons, and seventeen sailing vessels, of together 1,250 tons. This fleet is considered sufficient to transport in a very short time half, if not the whole, of a division across the Caspian Sea. On the Sea of Aral are stated to be six Russian steamers, of 186 horse-power and 500 tons. The regular forces which have been advanced to the Russian frontier districts consist of eighteen battalions and four batteries, to which, however, are to be added considerable contingents of the Tshernomonic and Caucasian line Cossacks. In reality this force is to be considered only as the vanguard of the Russo-Asiatic Army. After the complete subjection of the Caucasus, the main body of that army is now the so-called Army of the Caucasus, of which the front is continuously and exclusively directed toward Asia, and which may be transported at any given moment to Central Asia, by the fleet of the Caspian Sea. This explains why that army has not been dissolved after the subjection of the population of the Caucasus. It is composed now of six divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, thirty-one batteries, with 167 canon, two battalions of sappers and mineers, and thirty-six garrison battalions—altogether, when on the war footing, 163,759 men, of whom 90,000 to 100,000 may be put into the field immediately. One of the newly-formed railway battalions has already been joined to that army.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Tweed, this morning, gave bail in the amount of $18,000 on four of the late indictments against him. It is understood that he will be required to give bail on twelve other indictments.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, to-day, Samuel Sloan was re-elected President.

Archbishop McCloskey has appointed the Very Rev. Wm. Quinn, of St. Peter's, Vicar-General. Dr. Preston remains Chancellor, being Vicar-General only in matters of chancery.

It is said that the claims filed against the estate of James Fisk, Jr., are almost equal in amount to its entire value.

It is stated that ex-Comptroller Connolly will shortly return to this city, and that his absence has been protracted because of his ill-health.

In the Scannel murder trial, to-day, Dr. Page, the family physician of the prisoner, testified to his insanity.

The shipping of this port displayed their colors at half-mast, to-day, as a mark of respect to Daniel D. Leary, a large ship-owner, who died on his voyage home from Brazil.

The funeral of Brevet-Maj.-Gen. David H. Vinton took place at Stamford, Conn., to-day. A special train took out a large number of military men from this city to attend the obsequies.

The Forrest Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,386.

FROUDE CRITICISED.

The English Historian Taken to Task for His Strictures on Ireland.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Wendell Phillips lectured last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church to a large and intelligent auditory. He was introduced by Dr. Helmer, who also announced the lecture for Friday evening. The orator, on rising to speak, was greeted with applause almost approaching enthusiasm. It was apparent that a large number of Irishmen were among his hearers. Mr. Phillips looked less fatigued and careworn than when he lectured in Chicago last winter. His form is erect and vigorous, and none of his ancient skill and imperturbable coolness of delivery seem to have deserted him. He was dressed with his customary Puritanic plainness, and his manner had the precision that has made the representative men of Boston familiar everywhere remarked and notable.

Mr. Phillips announced that his lecture would consist of a series of criticisms on that distinguished English scholar, Froude. Mr. Curtis thought Mr. Froude had not done the right thing in returning across the ocean without finishing his course of lectures. The speaker differed with Mr. Curtis in his remarks upon the American lyceum. Mr. Froude was attentively listened to, and liberally reported, while in this country. He selected his own means of communication with the public, and chose his own theme. His choice was a wise one. It showed that he understood the lyceum system, and the vast hold that it had on the people of the country. The speaker was surprised, when listening to him, to find that although he came here with all the reputation of a great historian, he showed himself to lack some of a historian's chief characteristics. He was no historian; only a pamphleter, unable to argue a question without taking one side. He was simply an Englishman, presenting an Englishman's view of the Irish question. The journals were surprised that he should have selected so uninteresting, and even unwelcome, a topic. They thought he should have selected some great historical personage as a subject, in whom all the world felt an interest. Mr. Phillips said he differed with the journals; the topic was well chosen. The course of England toward Ireland needed explanation. Germany has nearly crushed France out of existence, a nation foremost in the cause of liberty and progress. Germany is merely an organized army, in which all her citizens must serve. She is an animated cannon-ball. The conflict between France and Germany was pregnant with the most disastrous results to the cause of liberty in the nineteenth century. Why did not England interfere? Not because she was not inclined to interference. She is the great intermeddler. Bismarck smote her in the face, in the face of Europe. She dares not draw a sword in any cause, for fear that Ireland will stab her in the back; it is not in the power of England to move hand or foot if Ireland is disposed to prevent it. If any great power would put men, money, and war material into New Orleans to-day, Grant would have enough to do at home, were our country involved in trouble with a foreign power.

The speaker said that he was hissed in Cooper Institute, seven years ago, because he said that England was a second-rate power. Her own journals acknowledge it to-day. Mr. Froude might well undertake to explain the attitude of England on the Irish question. He says that England has conquered Ireland; but it is no less true that Ireland has conquered England. England has been trying for five centuries to conquer Ireland. What could not be accomplished in five centuries cannot be done at all. Mr. Froude came here with the strong sub-stratum of his logic to show that it was not the fault of the Plantagenets or of the Stuarts that Ireland was not subjugated, but because a citizen could not be made out of a serf; because God intended that the Irish should go through the world under the jurisdiction, as it were, of a probate court. The historian came here to say that a merciful despotism was a blessing. In 1775, our fathers proclaimed a despot an unmitigated nuisance. Therefore, when Mr. Froude stated his argument the Americans decided that, before they could accept his logic, they must tear the Declaration to tatters, and abandon all the prejudices of their political past. So, although he was listened to by thousands, and heard most candidly, yet press and people at once rejected his conclusions. He could not be just; he could not paint an Irishman fairly; he could not be even a man, because he was an Englishman. An Englishman is entirely unable to look over the sides of his island, and judge any other nation fairly. He is thoroughly insular, and shut up in his self-conceit. His soul "lives in an alley," and he is completely unconscious of it. These points were illustrated by many anecdotes and speeches made by Englishmen in regard to America.

So with Mr. Froude, the loveliest thing about him was that he was thoroughly unconscious of his own weakness and inconsistency. He describes the barbarism of the Irish 300 years ago. The same colors might have been used in painting the German or the Englishman of the same period. Even Elizabeth was dazzled by the splendor of Kildare; O'Neil astonished both Henry VIII. and Francis, by his magnificence at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. This splendid personage gave Elizabeth more trouble during her whole reign than any other Irishman, although she treated him with great consideration. There was no more ingratitude in this than in Bruce, who turned against his patron, King Edward, and freed his Kingdom from his sway. O'Neil was called a "wolf," because he was an Irishman; had he been of any other nationality, the case would have been different. No census was made of Ireland until 1811; previous to that, the population had only been guessed at.

James the First confiscated half a dozen counties in Ireland. But Mr. Froude says that this was no great hardship, because the country had only a population of half a million. Thirty-eight years after there was a revolution, and, to prove its enormity, Mr. Froude takes another estimate of the population, fixing it at a million and a half. When Cromwell invaded the country we find the population again fixed at eight hundred thousand; Mr. Froude states that Ireland then sent every other man to the camp. France sent to camp only one in fifty during the last war, and Germany one in thirty-four. Grant said that the South sent all to the army except the tenants of the graveyard, and yet the South only sent one in twenty-five. How, then, could Ireland, poor and impoverished, send one in every two?

Mr. Froude could not even give Henry Grattan unreserved praise; Grattan was a great man, but he had no common sense. Yet he compelled England to grant Ireland a constitution; a very bright deed for a man who had no common sense. Of what use was a constitution to the Irish, since they didn't know how to use it? Was bread any cheaper in Ireland because it had a constitution? Was bread any cheaper in Boston because America had a constitution? The question was not one of bread, but of liberty, and liberty was better than all merely physical considerations.

The greatest wrong done by Mr. Froude was to O'Connell; he called him a demagogue, who never contributed anything to the statesmanship of England. Froude says that the brow of Mr. Gladstone is covered with laurels because he had tried to do justice to Ireland. This is true. England has been trying to do justice to Ireland, but simply because fear has compelled her to do so. She never did a just thing except through fear. She allowed the Catholics to vote because forced to do so, but even then she made it conditional that they should vote for a Protestant. Mr. Gladstone has stolen his laurels from Henry Grattan and Daniel O'Connell.

They taught the value of agitation, which William Lloyd Garrison, among others, has so well learned. Cobden and John Bright learned the same lesson from the same source. Mr. Froude descanted at length upon the barbarity of certain personages in Irish history, then told the connection of Edward Spenser and Sir Walter with acts of inhumanity, and only said of the latter that they did what was to be regretted.

Poland, one of the noblest of European nations, has been wiped out of existence in a hundred years, and even her language is illegal. Ireland has resisted the efforts at her extinction 500 years, and still shows signs of extraordinary vitality. The lecture closed with a most eloquent tribute to Poland, and an application of the moral of her history to the subject under consideration.

CITY ITEMS.

A man named George Watson shot at John Pool three times, yesterday afternoon, at No. 464 Elston road, wounding Pool in the arm. The cause of the shooting was jealousy. Watson was arrested.

The gambling-house of John Lawlor, on Monroe street, over the Royal Palm saloon, was raided last night, by the police. Ten inmates were arrested and the keeper. They were taken to the Armory, but were bailed out soon after.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Williard Wilcox, who was injured in the recent accident at Englewood, and who died at the County Hospital last Friday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and recommend that the railroad companies have a better system of signaling.

A DISASTROUS FIRE—LOSS $32,000.

A disastrous fire occurred last night at the northeast corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets, which resulted in the destruction of the extensive paper-box manufactory of P. B. Barrett & Co., and the partial destruction of the sash and blind factory of C. H. C. Williams & Co. The total loss will probably reach $32,000. The principal sufferers are P. B. Barrett & Co., $17,000; B. Lowenthal & Co., junk dealers, $2,000; S. Schrader, liquor dealer, $3,000; William Byer, saloon, $2,000; and a picture dealer, whose name could not be ascertained. The sash factory of C. H. C. Williams & Co. was damaged to the extent of $8,000. Nothing could be learned regarding the insurance, the owners of the property residing out of the city. Our reporter learned that the principal losers are insured. This short report is made necessary from lack of space.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—Gov. Furnas to-day vetoed a bill providing for a new Constitution, in a manner differing from that prescribed in the present Constitution. A motion to pass the bill over the veto was lost, and a bill for calling a convention in the ordinary way passed.

—The project for a grand Union Depot in Cincinnati has fallen to the ground. The public blessing was to cost about $1,000,000, to be equally shared by the railroads using it. The proportion of the Ohio & Mississippi was set down at $250,000. This corporation has expressed a willingness to pay its assessment, but it declines to pay for the right of way from its present terminus to the new depot, from Mill to Plum street. If free passage was given to this corporation, we might yet have a Union Depot. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DEATHS.

DARLING—In Oakland, Feb. 24, of consumption, Mary C., daughter of A. B. and J. A. Darling, aged 21.

Funeral Thursday, 12 m., at the house, Forty-first-st., between Drexel boulevard and Cottage Grove-av. Friends of the family invited.

McGINNIS—On Monday morning, 24th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth A. McGinnis, aged 46 years 4 months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 307 West Indiana-st., at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, 26th. Friends are invited to attend.

MITCHELL—At the residence of his brother, No. 322 West Indiana-st., John Mitchell, Tuesday, 5 o'clock a. m., aged 23 years.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 27, 11 a. m. The body will be taken to Rosehill.

RAINE—Saturday, Feb. 22, T. D. Raine, aged 58 years 10 months.

Funeral from late residence, 190 Cottage Grove-av., Thursday, 27th, at 1 p. m. Cars leave Twenty-second-st. depot at 2 p. m. for Oak Woods. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Milwaukee and English papers please copy.

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Assorted Glass, White Granite and Yellowware, Table Cutlery, &c., on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, at 1 o'clock, at our salerooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Also, 40 cases Cognac Brandy.

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Phaetons, Side Spring and Express Wagons,

AT AUCTION,

For account of Chicago, Ohio, and Western Manufacturers, on WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, Nos. 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE & PEREMPTORY SALE

Of a choice and valuable collection of

Fine Oil Paintings,

From the Art Gallery of H. A. McCann, Philadelphia.

To be sold at auction at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.

The catalogue embraces fine specimens by Hamilton, Richards, DoBrackeliere, Johnson, Searby, DeHaan, Briscoe, Hay, Howard, Walker, Bonner, and others equally eminent. No reserve or limitation. Catalogues ready and the Pictures arranged for examination on Wednesday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

Bankrupt Stock of Hats, Caps & Furs,

On TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,

Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., on THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Catalogue sale of valuable books relating to America: History, Biography, Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc., many of them very rare, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Books on exhibition two days previous to sale.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE,

On Wednesday, Feb. 26,

At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Of all GRADES and VARIETIES, for SPRING WEAR.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Office 186 East Madison-st.

The sale of the

BANKRUPT STOCK

of F. S. KELLOGG will be continued at 65 West Lake-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m.

when the stock on hand, comprising a large lot of SEEDS, MACHINERY, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, will be sold without reserve.

ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

On the 26th inst. we shall offer several half-acre grove lots in South Shore Subdivision, one large lot in Woodlawn, near station, and two nice two-story dwellings, with lots, in the West Division, corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts. T. S. FITCH & CO.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OPENING DRY GOODS SALE, by catalogue, at Auction. This morning, at 9½ o'clock, we offer to the trade a large stock of desirable goods, consisting of Cloths, Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Suspenders, Towels, in great variety; Handkerchiefs, Linen Damask Napkins, Notions, some fine English Cassimeres, Dress Skirts, Hats and Caps.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,

21 and 23 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.,

Auction and Commission House, 75 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Dry Goods, Jewelry, and merchandise of all kinds bought and sold on commission. Special attention paid to Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds. Office, northwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.